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POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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19 December 1984

EAST EUROPE REPORT
POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

HUSAK, STROUGAL CONGRATULATE MONGOLIA

LD252018 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 25 Nov 84

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, and Lubomir Strougal, federal premier, have sent a telegram of congratulations to Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP] and chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Nyamyn Jagvaral, deputy chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural on the 60th anniversary of the Third Congress of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and the proclamation of the Mongolian People's Republic [MPR].

The telegram says that the Czechoslovak people, too, commemorate these historical landmarks in the history of Mongolia. We sincerely enjoy the results, achieved by the Mongolian people under the leadership of the party in the revolutionary struggle for the socialist transformation of the Mongolian society and in strengthening the international authority of the MPR. The successes of the socialist construction of Mongolia are the result of the creative effort of the Mongolian working people and the selfless help of the USSR and cooperation of the MPR with the other countries of the socialist community.

In conclusion, Comrades Gustav Husak and Lubomir Strougal voice the conviction that the fraternal relations and cooperation between the two parties, states and peoples of Czechoslovakia and Mongolia will continue to deepen and develop in an all-round way on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism.

CSO: 2400/133

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

FOJTIK RECEIVES CUBAN DELEGATION--Jan Fojtik, candidate Presidium member and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, today received a study delegation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, headed by Victor Manuel Gonzalez, deputy departmental head. In a comradely conversation, they exchanged views on the activities of the two fraternal parties, above all in the ideological sphere, and had talks about further development of mutual cooperation. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 22 Nov 84 LD]

SLOVAK DELEGATIONS IN VIETNAM--Vietnam--The delegations of the Central Council of Trade Unions, led by its first deputy chairman and chairman of the Slovak Trade Union Council, Ladislav Abraham, finished its visit to Vietnam today and left Hanoi by air for home. Our delegation, led by Emil Matejicek, minister of health of the Slovak socialist republic, arrived by air in the capital of Vietnam today. It will discuss with the Vietnamese partners the development of cooperation in this sphere and possibilities of Czechoslovak aid in eliminating some illnesses. [Text] [Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 2030 GMT 28 Nov 84 LD]

CSO: 2400/133

BULGARIA

ACHIEVEMENTS OF AIR FORCE PRAISED

Air Force, Air Defense Commander

Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 16 Oct 84 p 3

[Interview with Colonel General Lyubcho Blagoev, honored airman, member of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee and commander of the Air Defense Forces and Air Forces, in connection with Air Force Day; date and place not specified]

[Text] Shortly before Bulgarian Air Force Day, a representative of the editorial office interviewed Colonel General Lyubcho Blagoev, honored airman, member of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and commander of the Air Defense Forces and Air Forces, concerning the 40-year history of airmen and their support personnel on the ground.

[Question] What successes do the personnel of the PVO [Air Defense Forces] and VVS [Air Force] now have to be proud of?

[Answer] Serving in a common formation with airmen of our brother countries and following the lead of Soviet Air Force, Bulgarian airmen are constantly striving to improve their capability and combat skill. We are extremely pleased and proud that our air force is earning a reputation as a worthy partner of the Soviet and other fraternal air forces and that it is a highly esteemed, sought-after, and respected participant in exercises and drills of armed force units in the Bulgarian People's Army.

[Question] This success is the result of the 40 years of development of the Air Force. What difficulties have had to be overcome to achieve this success?

[Answer] We who entered the Air Force immediately after the 9 September revolution started literally from scratch. The socialist revolution opened the way to the skies for young people, sons of workers and peasants, who in fascist prisons and concentration camps, in partisans bands and detachments, and on the battlefields of the Patriotic War had dreamed of conquering the skies as the famous Soviet airmen had done. The revolution opened the way for active work by all progressive personnel of the old air force and gave back to Bulgaria its sons, airmen and engineers whom the fascists had

exiled from their country, such as Zakhari Zakhariev, Kiril Kirilov, Boris Ganev, Avgust Kabakchiev, and others. They brought the most valuable elements of Soviet Air Force experience back with them.

However, the enthusiastic miners, factory workers, and barefooted peasants met with great difficulties in building a modern socialist internationalist air force. Its creation became possible not only because of the material base received free of charge, but also as a result of the selfless brotherly, direct methodological and practical assistance received from the USSR.

[Question] Do you mean the Soviet combat experience?

[Answer] We cannot speak of the present-day Bulgarian Air Force without mentioning the Soviet experience. And we must say that we studied it eagerly, quickly, and continuously, with the ambition of coming as soon as possible to be like our highly skilled teachers with their great Russian hearts. This process has been and will continue to be an unbroken one for us, since we know that it alone can lead us to the heights of professional perfection and high combat skill.

[Question] Many young people want to serve in the military services under your command. How do you attract them?

[Answer] The Air Force always has and still does fire the enthusiasm of young people, because man's desire to fly is an old one and is as inextinguishable as life itself. Pilots, engineers, and other Air Force specialists remain in love with the Air Force through their entire lives.

[Question] You are a pilot. What is an ordinary day like for a pilot?

[Answer] However improbable it may sound to some, the life of a pilot is made up of ordinary days filled with constant and sometimes unusual tension. There is no other category of military personnel daily subjected to so much theoretical training, inspection, and what not. Flying as a result of work applied resembles the passage in a poem by Mayakovskiy to the effect that tons of verbal ore have to be mined to extract a verse. So it is with the pilot; he works hours and days to fly a minute. Such is his daily life.

[Question] And for the commander?

[Answer] The difficult and tense life of the airman is directed by the air force commander. The fundamental aspect of flight training methodology is that in flight the commander can say "Follow me." And only a person with high professional qualifications, wide flying experience, and extensive theoretical knowledge can say this. This is why everyone in the Air Force, both enlisted men and officers, study. Their skill is always clearly to be seen, since every pilot is tracked and monitored from the ground, where the errors of enlisted men and officers are equally obvious.

[Question] Not everyone in the Air Force flies. Is their duty easier?

[Answer] I must point out once again that more persons than flight personnel are involved in flying. The pilot, so to speak, implements the work of all the air force specialists whose highly responsible, highly specialized, and noble work goes on day and night on the ground. This work brings the turbines to life and marks out the pilot's route to distant horizons and unknown altitudes.

[Question] If you have a son, would you recommend your career to him?

[Answer] I do have a son, and he is one of the persons I was just speaking of.

[Question] Lastly, what place do our forces occupy in the general system of armies of the Warsaw Pact countries?

[Answer] The Bulgarian Air Force has been found worthy of a place in a number of joint exercises. We are greatly encouraged by the high rating which Comrade Todor Zhivko personally assigned to the Air Force during Exercise Shield '82.

[Question] What wishes would you like to express to enlisted men and officers, their families, and all young people who aspire to enter the difficult but nevertheless attractive profession of airmen?

[Answer] To the men and officers, successful work in their selfless efforts to increase the combat readiness of the units, to their families many years of joy and happiness, and to young people in love with the air force I wish that this love may never leave them.

General Mladenov Stresses Accomplishments

Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 16 Oct 84 pp 1,2

[Article by Lieutenant General Strakhil Mladenov: "16 October, Bulgarian Air Force Day. May the Skies of Our Country Always be Clear. The Winged Might of Bulgaria"]

[Text] On 16 October the workers of our socialist homeland and its soldiers celebrate Air Force Day. A fateful date in the 13 centuries of Bulgarian history, it has been recorded for all ages in the annals of Bulgarian and world aviation. The significance of this holiday lies in its coinciding with the 40th anniversary of the socialist revolution and of the Bulgarian People's Army, an anniversary which we have long marked by appropriate celebrations.

The combat career of the men of the Air Force has been a heroic one. Heirs of glorious traditions, of the revolutionary zeal of left-wing socialist airmen, of Bulgarian internationalists who fought in the skies of Spain, of the antifascist heroes, present-day airmen are deeply devoted to their great cause.

The historic victory of 9 September 1944 laid the foundations for the new socialist air force. During those stormy and decisive days the Air Force grew and developed under the direct care and direction of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, with the invaluable assistance of the great Soviet Union and its armed forces.

The Soviet Union and its air force have made an invaluable contribution to the establishment and development of the Bulgarian Air Force. In addition to supplying it with up-to-date equipment, Bulgarian pilots and technicians received extremely valuable experience from the first Soviet instructors and advisors, Yeremin, Drekalov, Vishnyakov, Subotin, Shinkarenko, Yakhnov, Sukhachov, and many others.

The leader of the Bulgarian people, Georgi Dimitrov, rendered enormous service to the cause of development of Bulgarian combat aviation. After his return to the country, he found it necessary to address the following words to the Bulgarian airmen who had also returned from the USSR: "You going into the Air Force must keep clearly in mind that you were trained in the country of socialism. Do not forget that you are communists." At his insistence and under his personal direction, the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party made a special study of the question of political work in the Air Force and marked out concrete measures to ensure decisive increase in the efficiency and combat readiness of the Air Force.

The historic April (1956) plenum of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party exerted an especially beneficial effect on further growth and consolidation of the Air Force. There is no area of the dynamic, intense, and difficult military life of the Air Force that has not been affected by this plenum.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov has also rendered extremely great service and has made a great personal contribution to elaboration and implementation of the military policy of the party and to improvement in the ability of our country to defend itself. The October 1958 plenum of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party was of programmatic importance in building of the Bulgarian People's Army and the Air Force. Its resolutions regarding enhancement of the role of army party organizations, intensification of party political work, unified command on the basis of the party, and introduction of Leninist principles of management and norms of party life under army conditions are still used for immediate guidance in efforts to improve our work.

The Bulgarian Air Force is today the most dynamic arm of the Armed Forces, one outfitted with modern materiel and equipment: supersonic aircraft, helicopters, radar, and automatic control systems. Work is constantly in progress to improve aviation skills and tactical and special training. The extensive experience of the Soviet Air Force is being thoroughly studied. As a result, the Bulgarian Air Force is greatly increasing its combat capabilities and is successfully carrying out missions at low altitudes and in the stratosphere, over land and sea, day and night, under good and difficult meteorological conditions.

Due respect must be accorded the work of Air Force specialists, who spare neither time nor effort to carry out their missions in the spirit of the party requirements for improving the quality of military work and for maintaining high combat readiness. At present more than 85 percent of them are rated outstanding in combat and political training. There is a growing number of qualified specialists and of outstanding flights and crews. The Air Force units in which ace military pilots such as officers Vladimirov, Dochev, Mikhov, Yovchev, and others serve are a source of pride to the military forces.

The party has allocated considerable resources and has devoted particular attention to expansion, improvement, and modernization of indoor and field training aids. But the greatest accomplishment and resource of the Air Force are represented by the thoroughly trained, ideologically seasoned Air Force specialists who are faithful to the death to the party and the people. The majority of them have completed the Georgi Benkovski Higher People's Air Force Academy and academies in Bulgaria and the USSR. More than 90 percent of the generals and lower ranking officers are members of the Bulgarian Communist Party, and more than 85 percent of them have higher education. A very large number of officers have scientific education and hold scientific degrees. Our noncommissioned officers and enlisted men also possess high education and culture. They display a growing interest in science and technology and are capable of mastering the most complex combat equipment and weapons.

As a result of purposeful party political work, the Air Force is successfully performing its noble role as mass school of communist education.

The personnel are united around the April line of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee. The primary concern of all communists, commanders, political organs, and party and comsomol organizations is execution of the party command to achieve high quality everywhere and in all processes and to improve flight training and strengthen discipline. They are guided in their work by the requirements of the 12th Congress of the Bulgarian Communist Party, the National Party Conference, and the tasks resulting from the postcongress works of Comrade Todor Zhivkov, as well as the resolutions of the 15th General Army Party Conference.

In the contemporary complex and extremely aggravated international situation, when the reactionary circles in the US and NATO, as is pointed out by Comrade Konstantin Chernenko, "are undertaking a 'new crusade' not just against socialism but in effect against the entire world," Armed Forces personnel are exhibiting high political awareness, a sense of responsibility and revolutionary vigilance.

We see one of the decisive conditions for increasing the combat readiness of the Air Force at the level of modern requirements in a new approach in the work of commanders, headquarters, political organs, and party and Komsomol organizations, and in reorganization of the style and methods of their work.

The members of the Bulgarian Armed Forces are responding to the paternal concern of the party with filial gratitude and high-quality work continually to improve combat skill in tactical air exercises, drills, and field firing, and in joint exercises with the air forces of Warsaw Pact member countries, being ready honorably to perform their patriotic and international duty to defend the cause of socialism, peace, and progress.

Air Force Day Celebration

Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 16 Oct 84 pp 1,2

[Article by Lieutenant Colonel Veselin Stoyanov: "Solemn Celebration"]

[Text] A solemn meeting was held last night at the Central House of the People's Army in connection with Air Force Day. The meeting was attended by General of the Army Dobri Dzhurov, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and minister of national defense, by Colonel General Velko Palin, head of the Social Policy and National Security Division of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, by Khristo Dobrev, first deputy minister of national defense, by Lieutenant General Mitko Mitkov, head of the Main Political Administration of the People's Army, and by the deputy ministers of national defense, generals and other officers, public officials, Air Force veterans, and many citizens.

Also present at the meeting was Colonel General Vladimir Yakushin, representing the commander-in-chief of the united Warsaw Pact armed forces with the Bulgarian People's Army. Colonel Givi Ordzhonikidze, the army, air force, and naval attache of the USSR Embassy in Bulgaria, was also in attendance.

A report on the historical development and glorious present of the Bulgarian Air Force was delivered by an honored airman, officer Zhelyazkov.

Colonel General Boris Karamfilov delivered greetings to the military wearers of blue epaulets from the leadership of the Ministry of National Defense and G1PUNA.

On behalf of Soviet military men, Lieutenant General Vladimir Zvonov extended cordial congratulations on the occasion of Bulgarian Air Force Day.

Vladimir Raychev, secretary of the Sofia City Committee of the Dimitrov Communist Youth Union, also extended cordial greetings to the winged defenders of the country, on behalf of the capital city community.

A decree of the Council of State of the People's Republic of Bulgaria was read awarding the title of honored airman to officers Binev, Kovachev, Petrov, and Kostov. General of the Army Dobri Dzhurov, the minister of national defense, presented them the badge symbolizing this high award.

By direction of the minister of national defense, a number of Air Force veterans received the Bulgarian People's Army merit medal.

A telegram was dispatched to the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party.

The ceremonies ended with a magnificent concert program.

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POLITBURO RESOLUTION ON UNIVERSITY ANNIVERSARY ISSUED

AU282208 Sofia BTA in English 2011 GMT 28 Nov 84

[Excerpt] Sofia, 28 Nov (BTA)--The Politburo of the CC of the BCP has resolved that the 100th anniversary of the Kliment Okhridski University of Sofia in 1988 be celebrated as a great national holiday under the patronage of Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and State Council President.

Founded upon Bulgaria's Liberation from the five-century Ottoman domination, the University of Sofia has taken over the age-old intellectual traditions and the democratic character of Bulgarian education and culture from the national revival period. "In more recent past and at present, the university has educated the bulk of Bulgaria's intelligentsia and has played and does play a major role in the intellectual growth of the Bulgarian people, in upgrading the worldwide prestige of socialist Bulgaria," says the resolution.

The Politburo of the CC of the BCP recommends that the celebration of the 100th anniversary should be connected with an overall reorganization of the educative work of the university.

"The great academic traditions and the all-round support of the public and the state make it possible that in a short period of time the Kliment Okhridski University of Sofia would bring to a new, qualitatively higher level the content, the organization, and the efficiency of its activities as a leading educational, scientific and ideological center in the system of higher learning," says the resolution.

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BULGARIA

SOLIDARITY MEETING WITH PALESTINIAN PEOPLE 29 NOVEMBER

AU291749 Sofia BTA in English 1703 GMT 29 Nov 84

[Text] Sofia, 29 Nov (BTA)--Bulgaria and the Bulgarian people are on the side of the struggling people of Palestine and will continue to render them political, moral and material aid, Dr Kiril Ignatov, chairman of the Bulgarian Society for Friendship with the Palestinian People, pointed out.

He spoke at the ceremonial meeting with which the Bulgarian public marked the International Day for Solidarity With the Arab People of Palestine.

Noting the difficult period the PLO is going through now, he stressed that the internal differences which have continued for more than a year weaken the Palestinian Liberation Movement. They are in the interest only of imperialism, Zionism and reaction which have activated their efforts for reaching new separatist deals in the framework of the Camp David accords.

We believe, Mr Kiril Ignatov went on to say, that the parties of the Palestinian resistance movement will show will and realism and will find means and strength to restore their unity and cohesion and to consolidate their unity of action with those Arab states which firmly and constantly oppose the Israeli aggression and the insidious plans of imperialism, Zionism and reaction.

Only thus, aided by the socialist countries, headed by the Soviet Union, and by all their allies and friends all over the world, the Palestinian people will achieve their cherished aim--free and independent Palestine, Dr Kiril Ignatov stressed.

Elaborating of the present alarming situation in the Middle East, Dr Kiril Ignatov pointed to the necessity of taking active measures for the all-round and just regulation of all problems related to the establishment of a just peace in this region.

The road to this is the convening of an international conference with the participation of all interested countries, including the PLO--the only rightful representative of the Arab people of Palestine. Bulgaria fully supports the proposals of the Soviet Union of July 1984 for settling the Middle East issue, Dr Kiril Ignatov said.

CSO: 2200/58

BULGARIA

DZHUROV ATTENDS WORLD WAR II COMMEMORATION

AU302031 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 30 Nov 84

[Text] A festive meeting was held in Sofia to mark the 40th anniversary of the victorious end of the first state of the Great Patriotic War. Comrade Dobri Dzhurov, as well as Colonel General Velko Palin, head of the BCP Central Committee's Social and National Security Department, Lieutenant General Mitko Mitkov, head of the People's Army Main Political Administration, as well as deputy ministers of national defense, General Vladimir Stoichev, the former commander in chief of the Bulgarian People's Army, and Colonel General Vladimir Yakushin, representative of the Commander in Chief of the Joint Warsaw Pact Armed Forces, as well as military attaches of socialist countries' embassies accredited in Sofia.

In his report Lieutenant General Stancho Mitev, first deputy commander in chief of the People's Army General Staff, stressed that Bulgaria's Patriotic War was the most progressive war which our people have waged in their 13 centuries-old history, a natural continuation and conclusion of the armed struggle against fascism in our country which already began on the memorable day of 21 June 1941. The speaker pointed out the great mass and political work of the party in preparing and successfully waging the Patriotic War, as well as the heroism of Bulgarian soldiers who fought side by side with the soldiers and commanders of the Third Ukrainian Front.

CSO: 2200/58

BULGARIA

BULGARIAN ARMY DAILY APPEAL ON ANNIVERSARIES

AU271531 [Editorial Report] Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian on 26 November 1984 carries on pages 1 and 2, approximately 10,000 words of soldiers' pledges and appeals, under the large headline: "To the soldiers of the Bulgarian People's Army: Let us worthily celebrate the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascist Germany, the 30th anniversary of the Warsaw Pact, the centennial of Bulgaria's reunification, and the 41st anniversary of socialist revolution in Bulgaria! Let us constantly struggle to increase the combat readiness of the troops!" This headline is followed by a 600-word introductory note of the editorial board, explaining the significance of the aforementioned anniversaries and referring to the tasks of the Bulgarian People's Army and adding:

"The soldiers of the Bulgarian People's Army enthusiastically approve and fully support the domestic and foreign policy of the BCP and of the people's government. With a lofty sense of responsibility they are protecting our people's peaceful and constructive labor, without sparing any efforts, and are doing everything within their power in order to continue to be also in the future, worthy and skilled defenders of our socialist motherland. As loyal sons of the fatherland, they are fully aware of the extremely tense and explosive military-political situation that has been created and for which the imperialist U.S. and NATO circles are responsible, and they are constantly keeping up their great combat readiness, capable of promptly resisting any aggressor. Together with the soldiers of the invincible Soviet Army and the other Warsaw Pact member-countries' armies, the soldiers and commanders of the Bulgarian Army are loyally watching over the borders of our country and of the worldwide socialist system.

"The successes which the soldiers and commanders of most detachments achieved last year in their combat and political training are remarkable. These successes once more prove the Bulgarian soldiers' ideological conviction and political consciousness, their discipline and sense of responsibility in implementing the tasks assigned to them. The soldiers have perfected their field training, as well as their training in the air force and navy. During the joint military exercises with the Warsaw Pact members' armies, under the code names "Friendship-84" and "Shield-84" they improved their skill in using weapons and combat technical equipment, as well as in resolving difficult combat tasks."

The introductory note further states that "many detachments are submitting their achievements to a critical analysis" these days, and that they are preparing for even greater successes.

At the beginning of the training year the soldiers collectives gathered to inaugurate socialist competition and the soldiers and commanders of the "detachments where the officers Pandev, Vladimirov, and Manev are serving," who have proved particularly successful in the past training period, have now adopted several pledges and appeals to their comrades, deciding to become the "initiators of socialist competition in the people's army this year."

There follows the full text of the pledges and appeals of the three detachments, under separate headlines, addressed to soldiers, airforce men, and sailors. The first appeal, signed by the personnel in Officer Pandev's detachment is preceeding by the following introductory passage:

"Comrades in arms, we, the soldiers of the detachment in which Officer Pandev is serving, correctly understand the great requirements of the BCP Central Committee toward the Bulgarian People's Army. We are living under the circumstances of a complicated, tense, and explosive international situation. The military threat against socialism, which is expressed by the insane actions of the U.S. and NATO imperialist circles, is a hard reality. These forces are pursuing the arms race and the deployment of U.S. medium range missiles in Europe. They are carrying out interference in the domestic affairs of other countries and peoples in various parts of the world. In this connection, we the soldiers, commanders, communists, and komsomol members, the entire personnel of our detachment are aware of improving the quality of our combat training activities, as well as of maintaining permanent combat readiness."

The following appeals and pledges also contain similar, introductory passages on the international situation and on the necessity of high combat training. The pledges and appeals themselves refer to the "implementation of tasks assigned by the 12th BCP Congress and by Todor Zhivkov's instructions following the Congress," and refer to the necessity of excellent performances in ideological and combat training, in acquiring technical skill, and in sports, as well as physical training. Particular emphasis is laid upon discipline, comradeship and patriotism, as well as on comradeship in arms with the Soviet Army and the armies of the Warsaw Pact member-countries.

CSO: 2200/58

BULGARIA

LEADERS' APPEARANCES FROM 18 TO 24 NOVEMBER

AU242207 [Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian, in its broadcasts from 18 to 24 November, notes the following appearances of Bulgarian leaders (time and date of broadcasts noted in parentheses):

Yordan Yotov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, and Stoyan Mikhaylov, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, attended a Sofia celebration marking the 70th birthday of writer Pavel Vezhinov (1830 GMT 19 November).

Stanko Todorov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the National Assembly, together with Kiril Zarev, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, attended a National Assembly Commission session in Sofia (1830 GMT 20 November). Zarev is also reported to have attended the opening of an architectural exhibition in Sofia (2000 GMT 22 November) and a celebration marking the anniversary of a former partisan in the town of Stanke Dimitrov (1830 GMT 23 November).

Pencho Kubadinski, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Fatherland Front National Council, attended a celebration marking the 90th anniversary of the party organization in Novi Pazar (1830 GMT 23 November).

Dimitur Stoyanov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and minister of internal affairs, attended the opening of the Central Painters Exhibition in Sofia (1830 GMT 23 November).

CSO: 2200/58

LEADERS' APPEARANCES FROM 25 NOVEMBER TO 1 DECEMBER

AU012116 [Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian, in its broadcasts from 25 November to 1 December, notes the following appearances of Bulgarian leaders (time and date of broadcasts given in parentheses):

Yordan Yotov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, attended a celebration in Sofia marking the anniversary of the Mongolian Republic (1830 GMT 26 November). Yotov is also reported to have attended a celebration of the Sredna Gora party organization's anniversary in Sredna Gora, Sofia Okrug (2000 GMT 30 November).

Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, also attended the celebration in Sofia marking the anniversary of the Mongolian Republic (1830 GMT 26 November). Stanishev is also reported to have met musical students in Sofia on the occasion of their holiday (1830 GMT 30 November).

Georgi Yordanov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and chairman of the Committee for Culture, attended a concert in Sofia (2030 GMT 26 November).

Stoyan Mikhaylov, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, attended a concert in Sofia (2030 GMT 26 November). Mikhaylov also attended the opening of the exhibition of painter Stoyan Venev in Sofia (1830 GMT 29 November), and met with provincial propagandists in Sofia (1830 GMT 30 November).

Georgi Atanasov, Politburo candidate member and secretary of the BCP Central Committee, received the rectors of socialist countries' universities attending a Sofia conference (1830 GMT 28 November). Atanasov is also reported to have attended the funeral in Sofia of Vulcho Khimirski, member of the Central Control-Auditing Commission (1830 GMT 30 November).

Emil Khristov, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, also attended the funeral of Vulcho Khimirski (1830 GMT 30 November).

Dimitur Stoyanov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and minister of internal affairs, attended a book exhibition on Sofia (1830 GMT 28 November).

Stanish Bonev, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and chairman of the State Planning Committee, attended an exhibition in Sofia on the development of Azerbaydzhan (1830 GMT 28 November).

Pencho Kubadinski, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Fatherland Front National Council, attended a session of the demographic development of Sofia (0900 GMT 29 November).

Milko Balev, Politburo member and secretary of the BCP Central Committee, attended a plenum of the okrug party committee in Burgas (0900 GMT 29 November). Balev is also reported to have visited the students at the Karl Marx Institute in Sofia (1830 GMT 30 November).

Stanko Todorov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the National Assembly, attended a plenum of the okrug party committee in Pazardzhik (1830 GMT 30 November).

CSO: 2200/58

BULGARIA

BCP DAILY PUBLISHES BCP RESOLUTION

AU301334 [Editorial Report] Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian on 29 November 1984 carries on pages 1 and 2 a 2,000-word resolution of the BCP Central Committee Politburo on the celebrations connected with the 100th anniversary of the Kliment Okhridski University in Sofia, which will be celebrated in 1988 under the patronage of Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council. After emphasizing the importance of Sofia University for developing the intellectual life of socialist Bulgaria, the resolution maps out measures for the celebrations of "this great national holiday." It also points out that this celebration should be linked with "the comprehensive reform of the educational work of the university."

Along with the other recommendations which aim at elevating the role of the university, the resolution further assigns the Council of Ministers "to adopt a program for developing the material-technological base of the university." The first part of which has to be completed up to 1988 and the second part--in the future. In conclusion, the resolution calls on the mass information media "to widely reflect the preparations for celebrating the 100th anniversary of the Kliment Okhridski University in Sofia."

CSO: 2200/58

BULGARIA

BRIEFS

DIMITROV ORDER TO DOLGIKH--The State Council has issued a decree presenting the Georgi Dimitrov Order to Vladimir Dolgikh, Politburo candidate member and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. This high distinction was given to him for his contribution to deepening Bulgarian-Soviet friendship, cooperation between the BCP and the CPSU, and the comprehensive drawing together of the two countries, and also on the occasion of his 60th birthday. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1800 GMT 4 Dec 84 AU]

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES SOVIET ACADEMICIAN LOGUNOV--Comrade Todor Zhivkov has received Academician Anatoliy Logunov, rector of Mikhail Lomonosov Moscow State University. During the talks, which were held in a particularly cordial, friendly atmosphere, pleasure was expressed over the development of fruitful cooperation between Sofia University and Moscow State University in training highly qualified cadres and in scientific research activity. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 4 Dec 84 AU]

ZHIVKOV PRESENTS PRIZE--Sofia, 3 Dec (BTA)--Today, Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council, presented the outstanding Soviet historian Genadiy Litavrin with the international "Cyril and Methodius Brothers" Prize for 1983. The Soviet scientist is awarded this prize for his important scientific and publicistic works in the sphere of old Bulgarian studies and Slavonics. Congratulating the laureate, Mr Todor Zhivkov noted that he is the first historian to be awarded this high prize. "For us history is the life of the people, and therefore all peoples who care for themselves, who have set new tasks before themselves and who strive for a happier future and for a distinguished place among the other peoples have the right and the duty to study their past," the Bulgarian leader said. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 1501 GMT 3 Dec 84 AU]

GUINEA AMBASSADOR DEPARTURE--Petur Tanchev, first deputy chairman of the State Council, received Boubacar Biro Barry, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Guinea to Bulgaria, in Sofia yesterday, on the occasion of the latter's forthcoming final departure from our country. The meeting was attended by Lyubomir Popov, deputy minister of foreign affairs, who also gave a luncheon in honor of the Guinean Ambassador on the occasion of his departure. [Text] [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 16 Nov 84 pp 1, 8 AU]

CSO: 2200/58

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

CAPEA CONFERENCE CONCLUDES DELIBERATIONS

AU201844 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 17 Nov 84 p 2

[CTK report: Conclusions of the CAPEA Conference; "A Significant Step Forward in the Efforts to Change the Information System"]

[Text] Prague, 16 Nov (CTK)--The Fourth Conference of the European and Arab Information Agencies (CAPEA) was concluded this 16 November in Prague. The 3-day deliberations were attended by leading workers of 19 European and 12 Arab agencies, by representatives of the League of Arab States, and by UNESCO representatives.

The concluding document of the Fourth CAPEA expresses the wish and willingness of the participants to continue developing and deepening cooperation and the mutual exchange of information. It places particular emphasis on the need to devote greater attention to the effort aimed at peacefully resolving the Mid-east situation and to the use of information from all spheres of the life of Arab countries by the European agencies. It also recommends dealing with the proposal on exchanges of pictorial reportage between the Arab and European information agencies.

The document of the Fourth CAPEA also reacts to the current tense international situation and underscores the responsibility of information agencies in the sphere of peace, mutual understanding, and cooperation among the peoples. It demands that greater attention be devoted also to humanitarian issues in connection with catastrophes, hunger and poverty. Otakar Svercina, CTK's central director, was reelected to the new 8-member CAPEA committee, which met for its first session after the conclusion of the conference.

At the end of their deliberations, all the delegates expressed high appreciation of the course taken by the Fourth CPEA, of the way it was organized, and of the possibility of acquainting themselves with the capital of socialist Czechoslovakia. The conference expressed sincere gratitude to the government and people of Czechoslovakia for their warm hospitality and reception.

The conference has become a significant step forward in the effort to change the international information system. It also pointed out the problems created--from the viewpoint of objective information, particularly about the developments in the Arab countries--by the approach of certain Western communi-

cations media to this field. On the other hand, the Arab participants expressed particular acknowledgement with regard to the effective cooperation and assistance granted by the socialist information agencies, which do not make them dependent either on political or commercial issues.

The successful course and conclusion of the fourth CAPEA was appraised on the afternoon of the same day by Otakar Svercina, CAPEA chairman, at a press conference with foreign and Czechoslovak journalists.

CSO: 2400/132

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

STOPH SPEECH ON ECONOMIC PLAN

AU040850 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 1-2 Dec 84 pp 3, 4

["Speech by Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, explaining the law on the 1985 National Economic Plan," given at 10th Session of the GDR People's Chamber in Berlin on 30 November]

[Text] Esteemed deputies, one week after the convening of the 11th party congress by the 9th session of the SED Central Committee, the draft law on the 1985 national economic plan is up before the People's Chamber. The goals and tasks of our struggle for socialism and peace, explained by Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, as well as the assertion that it remains our supreme principle to do everything possible for the well-being and happiness of the people, have already sparked a creative popular discussion in all social sectors for the comprehensive strengthening of our worker-peasant state.

Already Many Initiatives in the Competition for the 11th Party Congress

It is an expression of the deep affinity of our citizens with our socialist fatherland, the GDR, that the deliberation and decision on the national economic plan is accompanied with great new initiative in socialist competition. The competition programs, which have already been accepted in such great number, convincingly underscore that the 11th party congress will be a climax not only in the life of the SED but for all our people. Comrade Erich Honecker's speech at the ninth plenum provides the basic orientation for this. It consistently defines the goal and content of the activities of the Council of Ministers and of all state and economic organs.

With the national economic plan we are taking more qualitative steps in implementing the new stage of economic strategy aimed at continuing the high dynamism of economic growth.

On the road to the 11th SED Congress, the 40th anniversary of the victory over Hitler fascism and of the liberation of our people by the glorious Soviet Army will be a great holiday in our country. We will honor the more than 20 million fallen sons and daughters of the Soviet country with high performances for the strengthening of socialism on German soil and will at the same time fulfill the legacy of the antifascist German resistance strugglers.

Recognition of High Achievements in the 35th Year of the GDR

We possess a good basis for fulfilling the demanding tasks. It can be said with good reason even now that we will conclude the 35th year of the GDR as the most successful year ever in the history of our state.

A total of 2.7 days lead over the plan for industrial commodity output in industry by the end of November 1984, the highest ever grain and potato harvest, the overfulfillment of targets in animal production, the above-plan results in apartment construction, the high production increase, based on scientific-technical results, in those areas that are decisive for product quality and modernization, and last but not least, the results in improving efficiency, constitute a solid basis for solving the greater tasks in 1985.

Led by the SED, the working people have accomplished great achievements in the comprehensive strengthening of the GDR in the socialist competition in honor of the 35th anniversary of the founding of the GDR. By doing so they made a convincing declaration for socialism and for the defense of peace. On behalf of the Council of Ministers I express gratitude and appreciation for all this to all working people.

The fact that the draft national economic plan for the coming year has again been prepared in thorough consultation with the working people and that the state targets for the combines and enterprises have been approved by the managements and FDGB boards on behalf of their members, lends force to the conviction that we will also honorably fulfill the targets for 1985. Some 85 percent of all working people have participated in the constructive and creative consultations and have submitted more than 640,000 proposals. These were primarily aimed at tapping the available reserves for a further increase in performance and for enhancing efficiency.

Firmly at the Side of the USSR and of the Other Fraternal Countries

Esteemed deputies, our socialist building work is most closely linked with securing peace. This is why it always has been, is and remains our state policy to do everything possible to prevent war and preserve peace.

Firmly on the side of the Soviet Union and as a loyal alliance partner in the Warsaw Pact, we will make every possible effort to block the road to the most aggressive quarters of imperialism, particularly of the United States, in their crusade against socialism and peace.

We are devoting particular attention to the consolidation and deepening of our fraternal affinity with the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community. The economic summit conference of the CEMA member-countries in Moscow 1984 was a landmark on the road to the further comprehensive development of cooperation between the socialist states. The results of this conference imbues us with the certainty that the socialist community, supported by an increased economic and scientific-technical potential and a higher degree of cooperation, is able to successfully solve the great tasks of the eighties and of the subsequent years.

This determination also marked the meeting between Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, with Comrade Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, on 14 June 1984. This meeting produced new incentives for the consolidation of the friendship and cooperation between the USSR and GDR.

The meeting between Comrade Erich Honecker and Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic constituted another significant constructive step for the further deepening of fraternal relations between the GDR and the Polish People's Republic.

In the present international situation the strength of real socialism and its consistent peace policy are the great hope for all peace-loving peoples and the main factor making it possible again to return to predictability and normality in international relations, to the policy of detente.

In our days all responsible people are worried because the danger of a nuclear inferno is growing. The causes for this are well-known. Aspiring to military superiority over socialism and to global hegemony the most aggressive circles of U.S. imperialism are pursuing a course of feverish arms buildup and of adventurous confrontation. Another round of the arms race was initiated with the stationing of nuclear first-strike weapons in various states of Western Europe, particularly in the FRG, and security and peace on our continent were seriously undermined. This is a blow, fraught with consequences, to the efforts for nuclear arms limitation and disarmament of the USSR and the other socialist states, which are prompted by an awareness of responsibility, a blow that is also bound to have far-reaching negative consequences on international relations. This militaristic course, which is accompanied by an anticommunist, anti-Soviet hysteria of unprecedented scope and is combined with political and economic pressure, blackmail, interference and boycott, is not only aimed at the elimination of real socialism. It aims at the same time at oppressing the liberated state of Asia, Africa and Latin America as well as at disciplining the NATO allies.

It is with full reason that the peace-loving peoples are offering resistance to this dangerous imperialist policy. It remains the prime target of the GDR's foreign and security policy to actively contribute to foiling the aggressive, misanthropic imperialist machinations, to preventing a nuclear war and to preserving world peace. It still is possible to ward off the threatening dangers.

Cooperation Among All States and Forces for Detente

This calls for cooperation, determined by commonsense and realism, among all states and forces for peace, arms limitation, disarmament and detente. Together with our fraternal countries we are endorsing this by word and deed. The initiatives of the socialist states indicate the way out of the dangers of the present international situation. In the international dialogue, the international relations, and in the international multilateral bodies, the GDR advocates the implementation of the proposals contained in the declarations of

Prague and Moscow. It lends its unreserved support to the recent Soviet initiatives, submitted by Comrade Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

As Comrade Erich Honecker stated at the ninth SED Central Committee session, these proposals are aimed at "negotiating in one package on all problems that are hovering over mankind like a dark cloud. They involve the prevention of an expansion of the arms race into space, the elimination and reduction of armaments, primarily nuclear armaments, on earth and in all regions from which springs a danger to the peaceful future of mankind."

The peace proposals of the socialist states are abreast of the times because they are aimed at solving the burning problems of the present on which the lives and survival of the peoples depend. They are realistic and reasonable because they focus on things that are practicable and do not involve any aspirations to military superiority. They are acceptable to all sides because they proceed from the principle of equality and equal security. It is important to stop the arms race at those places where it was set in motion.

We welcome the agreement reached between the Soviet Union and the United States to start new negotiations with the objective of achieving mutually acceptable agreements on problems related to nuclear and space weapons. It would be high time for deeds finally to follow the words of the reelected U.S. President with which he expressed interest in preserving peace; because, as is well known, the content of a policy is first and foremost judged by specific actions.

A Military-Strategic Balance Is Indispensable

As a firm component of the Warsaw Pact, the GDR will continue to make its contribution to ensure that the military-strategic balance is preserved. This is understood by our people, for it is indispensable for the preservation and defense of peace. With the tasks contained in the 1985 plan for securing national defense, we meet the demands of further strengthening the defense readiness of our socialist state in the alliance with the USSR and the other states of the Warsaw Pact.

We consistently work to implement a policy of peaceful coexistence between states with diverse social orders. There is no reasonable alternative in view of the nuclear and other mass destruction weapons. Therefore, the GDR tries everything to exhaust all possibilities for a gradual improvement of the international climate. Especially today, stable, mutually advantageous relations in many fields are of great importance for improving the situation.

The GDR is proceeding from the fact that cooperation is implemented on the basis of the norms recognized by international law. We do not tolerate a policy of threat, blackmail, and interference in our affairs. We actively work to further fill the European treaty system and the Helsinki Final Act with life and, together with the Soviet Union and our other allies, we will defend them against all attacks by the most aggressive imperialist circles.

The course of international development in the period following the seventh SED Central Committee plenum resolutely confirmed the evaluation that the most important task now is to do everything to avert the danger of a nuclear catastrophe, bring about the return to detente, conduct the political dialogue in this spirit, and achieve concrete measures to limit and reduce armaments in accordance with the principle of equality and equal security.

In accordance with this commitment, the GDR, within the framework of the concerted foreign policy of the community of socialist states, has actively worked to preserve peace. This was particularly stressed by the meetings of the SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, Comrade Erich Honecker, with leading representatives throughout the world. The untiring work of Comrade Erich Honecker to ensure that peace is preserved for today's and future generations is unanimously approved by all our people.

Never Again Must a War Emanate From German Soil

The relations with the FRG also are part of our consistent policy of peaceful coexistence. Here the main thing is and remains the preservation of peace. Due to history and international law both German states have the obligation to do everything to ensure that never again will a war emanate from German soil. But today from the territory of the FRG nuclear missiles of a strategic character are threatening the USSR and numerous other states and peoples of Europe. In the shadow of these U.S. first-strike weapons, forces are becoming active in the FRG that once again want to change the political map and the border in Europe. He who tolerates or even promotes this pursues a dangerous and irresponsible policy.

As before, the well-known assumption of a single representation has not been given up in the FRG. The revanchist line is above all expressed in talk of the "existence of the German Reich in the borders of 1937" that is based on the wish to correct in favor of German imperialism the results of World War II and the postwar development. This policy, which is in complete contradiction with the realities, is demonstrated in attitudes and actions by the FRG Government that are against the spirit of the basic treaty and in the numerous revanchist machinations in that country.

It is time to take into account the justified demands of the GDR regarding the complete recognition of its citizenship, the unanimous settlement of the Elbe border, the dissolution of the Salzgitter registry as well as the transformation of the missions into embassies.

The recognition of the political and territorial realities in Europe and the conscientious observation of the norms of international law for the relations between sovereign states are the necessary preconditions for further progress in the normalization of the relationship between the GDR and the FRG. We therefore agree with the realistic forces in the FRG and the Western foreign countries that proceed from the fact that relations with the GDR must be developed without any reservation in accordance with the principles of international law. It is time that the leading representatives of the FRG stop their ambiguous policy and adhere to the spirit and letter of the concluded treaties.

Friendly Cooperation With the Countries of Asia, Africa, and Latin America

Esteemed deputies, the truly equal, friendly cooperation based on solidarity with the states of Asia, Africa, and Latin America is a basic dictate of socialist foreign policy. We try to further continuously develop relations with these countries. The majority of them belong to the Nonaligned Movement and are important allies in the worldwide struggle for peace and social progress.

In the declaration of the June 1984 CEMA economic summit, the socialist states praise the movement of nonaligned states as a powerful factor in the struggle against imperialism, against the forces of war and aggression. The decisions of the seventh summit conference of this movement and the positions of the socialist countries are to a great extent in agreement on basic questions of peace and truly equal cooperation. This is expressed in the support for preserving peace, for arms limitation, disarmament, and detente. This is also demonstrated in our attitude toward the complicated problems today concerning numerous states of Asia, Africa, and Latin America, and it is demonstrated in the close, mutually beneficial bilateral cooperation. The GDR is ready for and supports the further development of bilateral relations and cooperation in international bodies.

We oppose with concern and indignation the aggressive policy of U.S. imperialism against the people of Nicaragua. This flagrant violation of international law is new proof of how imperialism tramples on the right of the peoples to self-determination, freedom, and independence and rigorously strives for domination. We are in firm solidarity at the side of the people of Nicaragua that courageously defend the achievements of the Sandinist revolution. We demand: Hands off Nicaragua!

Esteemed deputies, the 1985 national economic plan is of particular importance in our social development. With the set goals we continue the course toward the successful conclusion of the 1981-85 5-year plan. At the same time, the performance increase planned with the 1985 national economic plan on the basis of comprehensive intensification forms the foundation for the next 5-year plan. Increased economic performance growth and a constantly increasing social level are in harmony with the spirit of socialism to do everything for the well-being of the people and the securing of peace. This principle will continue to determine our actions. As Comrade Erich Honecker noted at the ninth SED Central Committee "we let ourselves be guided by the necessity of the further shaping of the developed socialist society and take into account the results and experiences of the last years. In this period, too, we will continue the course of the main task in its unity of economic and social policy."

Allow me to discuss some of the main features of the national economic plan. The goals, in particular, to raise the national income up by 4.4 percent--which is thus rising more rapidly than industrial goods production--and to increase net production in industry by 8 percent, thus reflecting the rapid increase in efficiency, are directed at continuing the continuity and stability of our economic growth.

The decisive basis for this is the comprehensive intensification that is in accordance with the new phase of the implementation of the economic strategy. It is marked above all by high scientific-technological achievements. With new technologies and new products a higher economic yield is to be achieved by decreasing expenditure and increasing profits. It is planned to reduce the specific production input per unit of national income by 2.1 percent compared to 1984. Labor productivity in industry, the continuous increase of which is one of the basic rules of socialism, is to increase by 7.1 percent based on the net production. From the decrease of the prime costs in industry by 2.6 percent we want to achieve a further profit for the society.

The 1985 national economic plan sets important tasks to complete the production profile in accordance with the demands of the socialist intensively expanded reproduction, and the demands of the economy, the people, and the foreign markets. The dynamic growth must be guaranteed above all by the increased production of high-quality goods to be produced on a high technological level and from raw materials which either we have ourselves or that we can import from the socialist countries.

The task of increasing production with the "Q" quality mark by at least 20 percent and of considerably accelerating the production of new products is of great importance. The national economic plan provides for the achievement of a rate of production innovation of 22 percent in industry in 1985. Proceeding from the specific tasks of the industry branches in the combines of electro-technology and electronics, an innovation rate of 32.1 percent is to be achieved, in light industry an innovation rate of 29.5 percent, in the machine tool and processing machinery building sector 25.7 percent, and in the heavy machine and equipment building sector 22.9 percent.

Growing Utilization of Microelectronics

First of all, we want to advance more rapidly in the application of electronics. The share of products influenced by microelectronics will be further enhanced, including a 67 percent increase in the field of electrical engineering and electronics. The manufacture of robots, whose use is decisive for automation and mechanization, for quality production and for the facilitation of work shall rise by 18.4 percent compared with 1984. The in-hour production of rationalization means in industry for the introduction of new technologies and the modernization of existing machines and installations will increase by 19.8 percent.

Our economic strategy focuses on safeguarding the planned performance increase with the volume of economically important national power sources, raw materials and other materials available to the national economy, a volume which is in part decreasing. This must above all be accomplished through higher refinement, a better use of what is available, and through most rigorous thrift. In the coming year savings of power are to be achieved which are equal to a raw lignite equivalent of some 17 million tons. The road to this end consists of a broad application of power-saving processes and technologies and an increased exploitation of waste heat. The specific consumption of rolled steel shall be reduced 7.8 percent in the metalprocessing industry and 8.9 percent in the

building industry. Through scientific-technical methods specific consumption in 1985 must be reduced by some 513,000 tons of rolled steel, 19,000 tons of nonferrous metals, 9,000 tons of plastic materials, 470,000 tons of cement and 112,000 cubic meters of cut timber. These figures make visible the scope of the efforts that are necessary in the entire national economy, in each combine and enterprise. In all this, however, refinement and high savings of material must never be obtained to the detriment of quality.

The significant results achieved in the past few years in reducing material expenditures are no reason for lulling oneself into self-satisfaction. In a number of areas material expenditures, utility value and quality of products are still not in the proper relationship. International comparison and the achievement of top positions in the input-output ratio of the products must be more emphatically reflected in savings for power and materials. It is clear in this context: Whatever embodies top standards today will be outdone tomorrow. This is why precisely this task presents a particularly great challenge to scientific-technical work in all combines.

A firm component part of the measures aimed at comprehensive intensification is a higher exploitation of the production funds and a further improvement of investment activities. The GDR national economy possesses stocks of basic assets totaling more than M1,000 billion. Assets totaling on average M140,000 are entrusted to each working man in industry. Roughly one-third of the equipment in the combines and enterprises of industry is not older than five years. More than 20 percent already possess flexible automatic controls.

To Use Funds With High Effectiveness

These basic assets are a considerable part of our national wealth. They embody significant scientific-technical and material achievements of society. All the greater is the responsibility of all managers and working people to use these funds with maximum effectiveness, maintain them in good condition and modernize them, applying the most recent findings of science and technology. The 1985 national economic plan is aimed at implementing modernization as a main form of reproduction of basic assets. The enhancement of their technical standard and effectiveness must be asserted even more strongly in a combination of preventive maintenance, efficiency-boosting general overhaul, and the addition of new equipment.

The pace of renewal of the production, the modernization of basic assets and the application of progressive technology depend to a great extent on the development of efficient manufacture of rationalization means in the combines. To an increasingly wider extent, entire production sectors must be rationalized through the employment of modern technical measuring, testing and control equipment and through the use of industrial robots. Through the employment of qualified engineers, technicians and production workers the proper prerequisites must be created for accomplishing the scientific-technical and material performances required for this purpose by means of in-house manufacture of rationalization means.

Modernization of basic assets is inseparably linked with an improvement of the utilization time of machines and equipment. The task has been set of achieving

in 1985 a utilization rate of at least 17.5 hours per calendar day for important production facilities in industry.

The implementation of economic strategy requires winning over even more working people for the solving of key national economic tasks. The experiences gathered in Schwedt and in other combines, the Stassfurt and in other Kreise, show how it is possible to achieve higher productivity and effectiveness through the saving of work slots and to embark upon new tasks. It agrees with our policy, oriented toward the working people's interest, that these measures are being prepared and carried out together with the working people and with their trade union branches.

Proceeding from the national economic requirements, the investments available in 1985 will be chiefly used for the intensified production and processing of domestic raw materials, including secondary raw materials, for the higher chemical utilization of oil and natural gas, for the further conversation of power sources, for measures to modernize and reconstruct basic assets, and for manufacturing new high-quality products.

Greatest Benefit At Lowest Input

All investment projects planned for 1985 are to be prepared and implemented in such a way that maximum benefit is achieved at the earliest possible date with minimum expenditure. About 47 percent of the capacities important for the national economy are already to be put into operation in the first half of 1985 in the interest of a swift increase in performance.

A significant task is to decisively improve the efficiency and quality of the construction processes. In particular, the main thing is to implement high-quality demands in working out and carrying out investment projects which are in accordance with the advanced international level. This refers above all to the utility value and the operational safety of the projects, as well as the expenditures and terms for planning and implementing them.

Esteemed deputies, the further stable development of the GDR is firmly based on the fulfillment of the long-term program of cooperation in the field of science, technology, and production in the period through 2000 agreed with the USSR on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of our republic, for this co-operation program introduces a new phase of the interpenetration of the national economies of the two countries.

With the implementation of the agreements concluded with the USSR and the other fraternal countries the socialist economic integration is further purposefully deepened in agreement with the decisions of the economic meeting of CEMA member-countries on the highest level and the 39th CEMA meeting in Havana. In the next year we will even more strongly change our production and export structure in accordance with the demand of the USSR and stably and dynamically develop the mutual exchange of goods. It is an internationalist duty for all leaders in state and economy to guarantee the fulfillment of the agreements and contracts in accordance with the quality and the date.

The GDR will further develop economic and trade relations and scientific-technological cooperation with all interested countries of the world on the basis of the mutual advantage, equality, noninterference in internal affairs, and the observation of international commitments. We regard mutual advantageous economic relations as an essential element of the policy of peaceful coexistence between states of diverse social order.

The 1985 plan provides for the further expansion of economic and scientific-technological cooperation with the developing countries. The trade and economic relations with the capitalist industrial countries are developed to mutual advantage in agreement with our national economic requirements.

Cooperation With the USSR Strengthens Our Economic Strength

Exteemed deputies, the main path for the planned high increase in performance is the further acceleration of scientific-technological progress. This is the basis for the fact that the GDR, in close cooperation with the USSR and the other CEMA countries, is keeping up with the progress of the scientific-technological revolution and the dynamic development of the productive forces in the international scale, and maintains its place among the leading industrial nations of the world.

"The Main Directions and Main Tasks of the Natural Sciences and Technology in the 1986-1990 Period and Beyond to the Year 2000 and the Fundamental Subjects of Scientific-Technological Cooperation Between the GDR and the USSR for the Period 1986-1990," decided by the party leadership and the government, contain guiding tasks for the further strengthening of the GDR's economic strength. Proceeding from that, the research and development work of the state plan for science and technology concentrates on fundamental qualitative processes such as the rational use of energy, and the refinement [veredlung] of lignite, metallurgical, chemical and glass and ceramic products. Equally important are the further development and application of microelectronics, light conductor technology, biotechnologies as well as the computer based design and technological preparation of the production.

To Gain 493 Million Working Hours Through Science and Technology

To increase labor productivity within the scope planned and gain workers for other tasks which are important for the national economy the draft plan sets the task of saving 493 million working hours through scientific-technological measures and, in a comprehensive way, making them effective for the performance increase. This is to be achieved by new technological solutions, above all the modernization of existing plants, as well as the rationalization of connected technological processes and entire production cycles. The use of another 13,500 robots is planned. All measures also aim at the further improvement of the working and living conditions of the working people.

Again in 1985 5 percent of the national income is to be used for science and technology. At the same time, the great intellectual potential of our people is to be utilized in an increasingly better way. Of the over 8 million working people, more than 5 million are skilled workers or have a master craftsman's

certificate, and 1.5 million have completed a university or technical school. Over 200,000 qualified cadres are working in the fields of research and development of industry, agriculture, the transportation sector, and in other fields of the national economy, in the Academy of Sciences, other academies, and in the universities and colleges. This number will further increase in 1985. In this connection, the employment of young graduates in accordance with their training is to be given particular attention in all fields of the national economy.

The main thing is to fully bring to bear the great potential of education so that high creative achievements can be attained and the results of research and development applied in production swiftly. This must form the center of leadership work as well as determine future work with the refinement concepts and the official duty records. And I would like to add that this is fully in line with the interests of the young graduates.

For all scientific-technological tasks the relationship of expenditure and result must be precisely worked out and constantly improved by purposeful measures.

Creativity and Courage for Risks Must Be Promoted Even More

The socialist competition held in honor of the 35th anniversary of the GDR once again proved the high achievements in research and development. Characteristics such as creativity, purposefulness, perseverance, courage to take risks, constant advance, prudent calculations and computations, and optimization should be promoted even more strongly--always in connection with the consistent application of economic cost accounting and the implementation of the performance principle.

The number of the working people committed to science and technology increases from year to year. This demands from leaders, innovators, rationalizers, and the members of the enterprise sections of the Chamber of Technology that they set concrete aims for scientific-technological tasks and rationalization projects were handing over the plan. The young people in the FDJ movement "Fair of the Masters of Tomorrow" and the youth research collectives should be given tasks from the plans for science and technology that make possible the continuous creative work over the entire year.

Energy Base Is Expanded

Esteemed deputies, of decisive importance for our further economic growth is the development of our energy and raw material base as well as the intensive utilization of all energy sources and materials. Again in 1985 we will concentrate considerable means on this task. The energy basis will be further strengthened. The domestic procurement of primary energy is to be increased to 101.2 percent. In the coming year the mining of raw lignite will be increased to 298 million tons and the production of electric energy to 111 billion kilowatt hours.

The Koeckern and Scheibe open-pit mines will start operation. Particularly important for the further development of the lignite industry is the planned restructuring of the Espenhain and Nochten open-pit mines into exemplary enterprises of a complex mechanization. The conversion of heat-generating plants to domestic energy resources will be continued according to plan. The increasingly complete utilization of secondary energy is regarded as an important national economic reserve. In the coming year its degree of utilization is to be increased to 87 percent.

In the Janeschwalde powerplant block four will begin operation on the scheduled date and at a high quality level in the fourth quarter of 1985. The planned investment measures are to be continued as planned for the increased development of nuclear energy, in particular, for the further expansion of the Bruno Leuschner Nuclear Power Plant North and the setting up of the Stendal nuclear power plant.

Special efforts are necessary for securing the supply of gas. For this the reconstruction measures in the Schwarze Pumpe gas combine are to be purposefully continued and high daily outputs are to be achieved in gas production.

Higher Refinement in Metallurgy and Chemistry

Metallurgists face the task of increasing net production in 1985 to 107.5 percent, compared to 1984. The demand of the national economy is to be increasingly covered by highly refined products, to create in this way the prerequisites for the further improvement of the materials economy, in particular, in the metal-processing industry and in the construction sector. With the placing into operation of the combined steel train [Formstahlstrasse] in the Maxhuette plant in accordance with the plan, and the second roll stand in the strip steel combine, the production of high-quality profiles and thin cold-formed strips with a high surface quality is to be considerably expanded. The share of refined products in the rolled steel production is to be increased from the present 70 percent, to 80 percent in 1985.

In 1985 3.45 million tons of potash are to be produced. The proportion of granulated potash will be increased up to 70 percent and the utilization of all components of raw potash salt will be further improved.

The performance increase in the chemical industry is extremely important for material-technical supplies to our national economy. The growth of net output to 111 percent compared with 1984 will also in the coming year be achieved through a higher refinement of the raw materials used. The share of light oil products must be raised from 56 percent this year to 63 percent next year through the commissioning of new facilities for a more intensive cracking of oil, while the volume of processed oil remains unchanged.

The output of methanol must be at least doubled through purposeful intensification, particularly through the further allround utilization of the available oil products. The output of nitrogen must be increased up to 115 percent compared with 1984 through a better exploitation of the available plants and the gradual commissioning of new plants. The plan is based on an increase in the output of man made silks up to 105.5 percent.

The chemical industry is making a major contribution to the further dynamic development of our national economy through the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the state plan tasks with respect to such decisive products as polyurethane, high pressure polyethylene, epoxid resins, phenol, automobile tires, many low-tonnage products, as well as of important component parts for developing microelectronics.

Intensified Use of Domestic Raw Materials

The net output of the glass and ceramics industry must be boosted to 109.1 percent through an increased exploitation and refinement of domestic raw materials. With the commissioning according to plan of the float glass plant in Torgau, the proper prerequisites have been created for supplying more high quality plate and mirror glass to the national economy. By supplying accessories for high quality color television tubes, the working people of this sector are making an important contribution to the manufacture of high quality color television sets.

Geological exploration work must be concentrated on a priority basis, and with a high exploration efficiency, on increasing the reserves of natural gas, raw soft coal, and other mineral raw materials, as well as ground water. The research into GDR territory must be continued purposefully and the raw material technology research work for an allround utilization of domestic mineral raw materials must be intensified.

The 1985 plan provides for ensuring a raw material equivalent of more than M6 billion through the utilization of secondary raw materials. This concerns particularly the development of all available reserves for the utilization of ferrous and nonferrous waste metal, of electronic waste that contains precious metals, of waste paper, waste wood, waste from thermoplastic materials, reflux container glass, secondary corundum, and of grease sludge. The combines and enterprises must carry out with greater emphasis the recycling of raw materials and valuable materials from sludges, waste waters, waste gases, and other waste products. This serves at the same time the improvement of environmental protection.

The investments and reconstruction measures stipulated centrally by the 1985 national economic plan for the processing and separating of nonferrous metal waste, waste oil, thermoplastic waste, and maganese sludge must be implemented consistently. This also applies to the establishment of additional collection points and to the expansion of facilities for delivering secondary raw materials from the households. In close cooperation between the secondary Raw Material Collection Combine and the Bezirk councils and the social organizations, additional measures must be implemented to promote the initiative of the populace, while evaluating the best available experiences, particularly the initiative of the Young Pioneers and FDJ members, for the collection of secondary raw materials.

Rationalization and Automation of Entire Production Sectors

The working people in machinebuilding and in the electrical engineering and electronics industry are saddled with a great responsibility for the intensification, rationalization, and modernization of the production processes, in all sectors of the national economy as well as for increasing the export potential. Therefore, high growth rates have been envisaged in the development of performance and efficiency, as well as specific development measures required for this purpose. The more rapid introduction of the results of scientific-technical work, oriented on top standards, is of basic importance for the entire national economy. A higher grade of refinement shall be achieved with new technologies. Key points are the development of the replacement rate [erneuerungs rate] of production and the manufacture of electronic components and circuits and their application in modern, efficient appliances, machines, and plants. The manufacture of unipolar solid state circuits shall be increased up to 159.2 percent, and that of technological special equipment for microelectronics up to 110.0 percent.

In addition, the metalprocessing industry must supply the kind of machines and equipment that ensure a continuation of the measures for the conversion of power sources and for the effective extraction and processing of domestic raw material resources, including secondary raw materials. This is why the output of surface mining equipment shall be developed up to 108.7 percent, of technical dust-removing equipment up to 107.4 percent, of E 516 combine harvesters up to 114.3 percent, and of plants for the food industry up to 127.2 percent. The continuation of the electrification program of the German Reichsbahn must be safeguarded through the supply of electric power plants, technical signal and safety equipment, as well as of efficient electric locomotives.

Enhancing the technical and technological standards of the preparation of production and of production in all sectors of the national economy requires a rapid employment of the proper automation technology. Important tasks related to the rationalization and automation of entire production sectors are being set forth by the national economic plan. In the manufacture of metalcutting machine tools, with a total value of M3 billion, principal emphasis is increasingly shifting to flexible manufacturing centers and to special machines. A total of 1,500 computer-equipped work places for designers and technologists will become effective in the national economy by the end of 1985.

The purposeful use of new machines and of job-flexible industrial robots must be closely linked with the modernization, general overhaul, and maintenance of existing equipment and with its better utilization. There will be an above average rate of increase in the manufacture of appliances for enterprise use in measuring, control, and the regulation of technology up to 113.4 percent and of digital control devices up to 113.6 percent.

The output of rationalization means must be further intensified for this purpose and the supply of standardized modules and components by the metalprocessing combines must be ensured.

The production of hydraulic products will increase up to 106.7 percent, that of roller bearings up to 106.5 percent, and that of industrial gear sets up to 105.1 percent.

The 1985 National Economic Plan includes the necessary tasks related to ensuring the supply of spare parts for machinebuilding products. Spare parts supplies for tractors will increase up to 110.2 percent and for agricultural machines up to 107.6 percent.

More High Quality Consumer Goods From All Sectors

The metalprocessing industry is also saddled with a great responsibility for the development and manufacture of high quality technical consumer goods. The product varieties and new consumer goods that are in demand must be produced in large quantities.

The output of consumer goods of good quality with a long life span and high utility value must be considerably increased in all sectors of the national economy. Thus we shall create the required prerequisites for further improving the standard of supplies to the population in 1985, for more effectively asserting the performance principle, and for fulfilling the significant obligations related to economic cooperation with the USSR and the other socialist countries in keeping with the contracts. More consumer goods that are very profitable are also necessary for exports to other countries so that we can import vitally important commodities in return.

The 1985 draft plan is based on an increase in the output of industrial consumer goods for the population from M70.5 billion to M73.8 billion; that is, up to 104.7 percent. Light industry must produce 4.9 percent more consumer goods than this year. The output of furniture, wood, and cultural [kulturwaren] goods must be increased by 8.1 percent, and that of foodstuffs by 4.1 percent; the chemical industry is to manufacture 5.7 percent more goods, and the electrical engineering and electronics industry 12.8 percent more consumer goods.

It has been envisaged that industry and the building industry will boost the output of newly developed consumer goods up to 117.5 percent compared with 1984 and that they will thus increase the replacement rate from some 27 percent to 31 percent. In doing this the key emphasis is placed on the electrical engineering and electronics sector.

The scientific-technical and economic reserves of those combines that principally manufacture means of production must be used even more strongly in order to:

- expand the output of industrial consumer goods for which there is demand among the population and in exports;
- support the final producers through the supplying of component parts,
- for example, in boosting the output of automobiles including the required spare parts;

--make an active contribution to the further enhancement of the production of varieties of furniture and toys for which there is demand, of the output of spare parts and of the 1000 odd items of daily use.

Safeguarding the delivery to trade of consumer goods in keeping with contracts and the required deadlines during the entire plan year constitutes a point of main emphasis of leadership activities in all enterprises, combines, and ministries.

Performance Increase in Building Industry With Decreasing Expenditures

Esteemed deputies, the building industry also bears a high responsibility for the further development and modernization of the material-technical base of our national economy and for the consistent continuation of the apartment building program in its unity of new construction, modernization, and the maintenance of the existing building stocks.

With the 1985 national economic plan the target has been established for the development of performance and efficiency in the building industry of boosting the net output up to at least 106.4 percent and labor productivity up to 105.6 percent compared with the preceding year. The performance development must be achieved with a definitely lower expenditure on raw materials and other materials. For this purpose, the further acceleration of scientific-technical progress, first and foremost through a more rapid, effective utilization of the findings of research, must contribute to this on a wide scope and through an exemplary order in stockkeeping at the building sites. At the same time, high demands arise from the research and designing collectives in order to find new, effective solutions through material-saving designs and technologies and the use of domestic raw materials.

The 1985 national economic plan is based on overfulfilling the task set forth in the 10th SED Congress directive to reduce specific building costs by 15 percent in the 1981-85 period. The employment of building capacities for the rationalization, modernization, and reconstruction of the existing buildings stock in industrial and apartment construction will be increased on an above-average scale.

Demanding tasks for the building workers arise in preparing and implementing the investment projects fixed in the national economic plan. It is primarily important that these projects be completed in short building periods through a concentrated, multishift employment of the available capacities and machinery pools and that additional opportunities for reducing building costs be opened up.

A Total of 203,125 Apartments Were Built or Modernized

A total of 203,125 new or modernized apartments, including 117,570 newly built apartments, are to be handed to the populace in 1985 in order to implement the apartment building program. As a result of this the housing conditions of more than 600,000 citizens will improve. Apartment construction--combined with extensive reconstruction measures--will be more strongly concentrated on

downtown areas. Residential building repairs and apartment maintenance efforts must be further increased.

In keeping with the adopted decisions, 32,700 apartments will be built or modernized in the GDR capital of Berlin in 1985. The building workers from all Bezirke, including particularly the friends of the central "FDJ Berlin Initiative" youth project, have a growing share in this. The building measures on the Ernst Thaelmann park, the Marx-Engels Forum, and on Friedrichstrasse shall be continued according to plan.

In order to ensure building production materially and technically, the scope and structure of the output of building materials will be more strongly oriented in 1985 toward coping more productively with the expanding modernization, reconstruction, and maintenance tasks. Particularly important in this context is the accelerated development of materials for heat insulation on the basis of domestic raw materials and an increasingly improving supply of building materials and prefabricated products for the populace.

Comprehensive Intensification of Agriculture

Esteemed deputies:

The 1985 plan is based on the continuation of the proven policy of alliance between the workers class and the class of cooperative farmers. Their position and responsibility in our socialist state are determined by the fact that stable supplies of foodstuffs to the populace and of agricultural raw materials to industry shall be ensured through an overall intensification of agricultural production. The Schwerin congress of young cooperative peasants and workers in agriculture, forestry, and the foodstuffs industry underscored that in 1985 the youth in socialist agriculture will help to achieve the high targets with new initiatives in both plant and animal production.

We expect the working people in agriculture, forestry, and the foodstuffs industry to also boost output next year while reducing the expenditure of power, raw materials, and other materials. The good results achieved this year constitute a solid foundation for the higher performances stipulated in the draft plan.

A gross yield of 46.3 metric decitons per hectare of agriculturally unstable land has been envisaged in plant production. This amounts to a 6 percent increase compared with the average of the past 4 years. This demanding target requires stabilization of the per-hectare yields of all crops achieved this year. The experiences accumulated during the 1984 grain crop show that there exists a correct road to this end which involves work with plot-related maximum yield concepts. Points of main emphasis are increasing soil fertility and the observance of agrotechnical deadlines, the planned implementation of irrigation measures, the planting of effective strains, and an effective plant protection, combined with the implementation of scientifically justified crop rotation schemes and rational fertilization. It is important to exploit even better the possibilities for boosting the output of grain, oil crops, potatoes, sugar beets, fruit, and vegetables, as well as of high quality special crops.

In animal husbandry the production of slaughter cattle must be increased up to 2,540,000 tons. This requires a planned and stable reproduction of animal stocks. Domestic fodder production must be enlarged, and a rational, economic use of fodder in keeping with the yardsticks of the best state and cooperative enterprises must be ensured. The most advanced results in reducing losses of animals must be an incentive for all LPGs and state farms.

With agricultural price reform we have created good prerequisites for profitable management and for increased material interests. It is important to exploit these opportunities fully everywhere. In doing so socialist enterprise management must be elevated to a higher standard. The effective cooperation between the brigades and sections in the villages must be effectively promoted through a territorial organization of the production which has been concerted between plant and animal production. Nowhere must efforts slacken to elevate lagging LPGs and state farms or sections or brigades to the level of progressive ones.

We highly appreciate the contribution made to supplying the population by the private economies of the cooperative farmers and workers, of the members of the association of small gardeners, settlers and small livestock breeders and of all other small producers. Their initiative must be comprehensively promoted by the local state organs. This is particularly important because major reserves are tapped here primarily through the utilization of small plots or of fragmentary plots. The opportunities of supplying the populace with vegetables and fruit from our own territory must be used even more comprehensively in 1985.

By supplying 10.1 million cubic meters of raw lumber the working people in forestry must make a major contribution to supplying our national economy with raw materials. We are devoting great attention to the reproduction of the stand of trees. In the coming year, 23,000 hectares must be afforested and extensive measures to maintain the health of our forests must be carried out. With its initiative "For a Healthy Forest" youth is making an important contribution to this.

Transportation Expenses Will Be Consistently Further Reduced

Esteemed deputies,

With the 1985 national economic plan the road toward a reduction of transportation cost and toward an adjustment to the most economically favorable types of transport will further be consistently trodden. It is necessary for this purpose to creatively continue work on the optimization of cooperation relations, to improve the continuity of production and delivery, to strictly observe the loading and unloading deadlines and to carefully handle the means of transportation.

The pace of electrification of railway lines will be further accelerated in order to boost the efficiency of transport and to step up efficiency. In 1985, 295 kilometers of railway lines are to be commissioned. Work on developing new residential areas will be intensified for passenger traffic. This

particularly applies to expanding the streetcar system, the use of Tarra street-cars and of buses. Essential performance increases are envisaged in the sphere of motor vehicle maintenance for the population.

In post and telecommunications, services to the population and to the economy will be increased up to 102.8 percent through a further intensification of operational processes. The reconstruction according to plan of the material-technical base of the radio and television services will be continued in order to improve reception conditions.

In the field of water management the national economic plan ensures the continuous development of water supplies and treatment of waste water in agreement with the further implementation of the apartment building program and for the supply to the populace in keeping with demand and quality requirements. The thrifty use of water must be made a solid component part of the intensification processes in all combines, enterprises and cooperatives. The tasks related to maintaining the purity of the air and water, to using or innocuously removing waste products as well as to providing protection from noise must be consistently solved.

To Better and Better Satisfy the Growing Demands of the People

Esteemed Deputies, in 1985 our social policy, the core of which is the housing construction program, will be consistently continued. The plan again contains considerable means for setting up schools, school sport halls, children's facilities, homes for old people, nursing homes, and other social institutions both in areas with new apartment buildings and in downtown areas.

The decisions taken for developing the capital of the GDR, Berlin, as a political, economic, and intellectual-cultural center of our country are a firm element of the national economic plan.

In agreement with the increasing performances, the 1985 plan provides for an increase of the net cash income and the retail trade turnover to 104 percent.

We are consistently continuing our tested policy of a reliable supply of the people with basic demand goods. Above all this concerns foodstuffs, products for children, youth fashion, sports articles and sports wear, the thousand little things as well as replacement parts and accessories. The increasing availability of high-quality foodstuffs and nonessential foodstuffs as well as industrial consumer goods is in line with the growing demand of the people.

Those working in commerce face the task of employing the pool of goods with high efficiency and accelerating the turnover of goods. In every individual shop the customer rightly expects an exemplary offer, attentive and friendly service as well as good technical advice. Trade is to fulfill its active function for industry to ensure even more strongly that only such products are manufactured as are bought by the people.

The 1985 economic plan provides an increase in services and repair work for the people to 104.2 percent. The working people in the state services enterprises, the small business cooperatives, and the private craftsmen and small

businessmen are called upon to better and better satisfy the growing demands of the people in this sector through a broad offer of services, quality work, shorter waiting times, and the acceptance and issuing of orders beyond the present opening hours.

An important task in all fields of the national economy lies in guaranteeing a qualitatively high supply of workers. We pay particular attention to shift workers. Every enterprise must guarantee a good supply for the late- and night-shift workers.

The GDR citizens have the possibility of acquiring a high education independent of their earnings, of obtaining exemplary healthy care, and of having their children looked after in creches, kindergartens and day schools.

242,000 Young Skilled Workers and Graduates Start Working

For 1985, the plan guarantees the necessary material-technological and personnel conditions for the further development of the socialist public education. The over 185,000 school leavers are guaranteed a qualified training as skilled workers. They are all entitled to a safe position as an apprentice, in agreement with the social demands and the individual interests. In our country there is no lack of positions for apprentices as is customary in all capitalist countries.

With the 1985 economic plan in our society the basic right to work is further guaranteed without any restrictions. The socialist state offers to all citizens a wide field for developing their capabilities, their knowledge and skills. In 1985 about 242,000 skilled young workers and graduates of full-time studies will start to work. For all of these young people that have completed their training in the vocational schools or at a university or technical school there is a job in our national economy in accordance with their qualifications and capability for work.

The 1985 National Economic Plan provides for 76,500 young people to start university or technical school study. The responsibility of the universities, colleges and technical schools is to make the entire process of study even more efficient and to train and educate graduates that are loyal to socialism and closely linked with practice.

In the health and social sector the outpatient and inpatient treatment and the work of the general practitioners are further improved. We highly appreciate the sacrificial work of the nurses, physicians, and all other members of the health and social sector and are sure that also in the future they will undertake all efforts for the well-being of the citizens. Through their resourceful work further alleviations are to be brought about in medical and social care by expanding the early, late, and Saturday consulting hours and reducing waiting times and by direct health care for working people in the enterprises.

Together with the vacation services of the trade unions the recreation possibilities for the working people will be qualitatively and quantitatively

improved in the coming year. In addition to this our citizens can enjoy about 1 million tourist trips to fraternal socialist countries. Through the FDJ travel agency "Jugendtourist" the travel possibilities to socialist countries will be further increased. The youth and children exchange with the Polish People's Republic is of particular importance.

The plan provides for the further development of physical culture and sports. The necessary expenditures are directed at supporting the German Gymnastics and Sports Federation of the GDR, the further development of children's and youth sport, leisure time and recreation sport, and training and competition sport.

Good Possibilities for Artistic Work to the Benefit of the Working People

The cultural workers will, we are sure, stand out with new works of the art that are in line with the socialist ideas of classification, serve the social progress and the further development of socialist national culture, and that conduct in a convincing way the struggle with bourgeois ideology and its demoralizing phenomena.

The material basis of culture has been particularly expanded in recent years by the opening of cultural institutions in the capital of the GDR, Berlin, such as Schauspielhaus, the new Friedrichstadtpalast, the Deutsches Theater with the Kammerspiele, as well as The Gewandhaus in Leipzig.

With the opening of the reconstructed Semper Opera planned for 1985, as the new location for the Dresden State opera, a significant contribution to enriching the socialist cultural life is being made. Our cultural workers thus have favorable possibilities for their artistic work for the benefit and advantage of the working people.

Esteemed deputies, under the slogan "high achievements to the benefit of the people for peace--forward to the 11th SED Congress" numerous commitments are now being undertaken by enterprise collectives, workers, cooperative peasants, and other working people in implementing the decision of the FDGB National Executive Committee for organizing the socialist competition. We also welcome in this connection the decision of the FDJ Central Council to mobilize the young generation for new high performances in the Ernst Thaelmann appeal.

All these economic initiatives are aimed at continuing the high rate of growth achieved in 1984 to the end of this year, and at making a worthy contribution in honor of the 40th anniversary of the liberation from fascism by the glorious Soviet Army, and in preparing the 11th SED Congress in 1986 by fulfilling and overfulfilling the 1985 economic plan.

Leaders in both the state and the economy have the responsible task of creating the necessary conditions and prerequisites to ensure that the commitments undertaken can be continuously--this means from the beginning of the year, every day, every 10 days, every month, and every quarter--fulfilled. This includes a precise analysis of the plan targets for all work collectives, a good organization of labor, stable cooperation relations, and performance-promoting working and living conditions.

The rapid advance of our developed socialist society urges more and more strongly the central and local state organs to always see the political, economic, social, intellectual-cultural, and military tasks in their interrelations, and to implement them as a unified whole.

It is a necessity of high political and economic priority that the local state organs develop further economic reserves in their territories for solving the tasks in the new phase of our economic strategy. Through a realistic local policy we want to promote the performance readiness of all working people and to purposefully improve the working and living conditions of the people in the cities and communities. Without doubt, there are certain reserves to be found in a larger agreement of initiative at the local level with the central state leadership, which have to be developed in an increasingly better way. In the future also we will do everything to evaluate the proposals and petitions of the citizens even more purposefully for the improvement of the work of the state leadership.

We are convinced that the millions of men, women, and young people will also in the future make a high contribution to society and thus to their own benefit in the citizens' initiative "Beautify our Cities and Communities -- Join In."

Good Leadership work mandates the utilization of the existing material and financial funds with the highest efficiency, the non allowance of losses, the reduction of costs, and profitable work. The GDR mark is and remains the unerring unit of measurement for economic performances and the economical use of people's property. The economic cost accounting stimulates the combines and enterprises to fulfill the state plan targets with decreasing expenditures and to make an increasing contribution to the national income by achieving profits.

Performance Comparison Helps To Overcome Differences in Level

A fundamental principle of socialist management is to make complete and swift use of the reserves developed in implementing the Plan for the National Economy. We pay great attention to the initiative to return material and financial funds not needed to the state.

The real assessment of one's own work, the constant analysis of the economic process, and systematic control are basic prerequisites for high performances and efficiency. The performance comparison is increasingly proving itself as the method to overcome differences in level and to make the advanced experiences known generally. To an increasing extent the results of the performance comparison must become the basis of binding decisions.

A high degree of order, security, and discipline are a firm element of our socialist work and life. From this every leader has the commitment to ensure that in his field this principle is implemented responsibly. Every good work collective is distinguished by the fact that it strictly adheres to the principles of order and security and fully utilizes working time with high discipline.

Esteemed deputies, the economic Plan for 1985 that is to be discussed and adopted today guarantees that our policy aimed at the welfare of the people and the securing of peace will be successfully continued. The Council of Ministers will concentrate on the implementation of the economic plan in the coming year also.

We ask the deputies of the People's Chamber and the local representations to actively support the universal fulfillment and purposeful overfulfillment of the plan in their enterprises, institutions, cooperatives, and electoral districts.

We are convinced that the parties united in the National Front of the GDR, mass organizations, and all other forces of the people will work resourcefully and actively to implement the plan targets in the coming year. This is an important contribution to the universal strengthening of our socialist state, of workers and peasants.

I ask you, esteemed deputies of the People's Chamber, to approve the 'draft' law on the 1985 economic plan.

CSO: 2300/160

CHURCH-STATE RELATIONS

Vatican City International Service in Hungarian 0445 GMT 12 Nov 84

[Excerpts from interview with church sociologist Imre Andras of Vienna]

[Excerpt]

[Presenter] Hungarian review - the situation of the Church in Hungary after the General Synod. You are about to listen to our interview with Imre Andras, a church sociologist living in Vienna. Twenty years ago, on 15th September 1964, a partial agreement was signed between the Holy See and Hungary. At that time the Second Vatican General Synod was nearing its end. The new European and church atmosphere created a favourable opportunity for re-examining the modus vivendi of the 1950's - which some called "modus moriendi" - of the church in Hungary. Undoubtedly, the situation of the church has improved a great deal in the past 20 years.

Jozsef Cserhati, Bishop of the Pecs Archdiocese, Secretary of the bench of Bishops, reflects upon the ground covered in his thorough study published in the September issue of 'Vigilia', on the 20th anniversary of the partial agreement. The author highlights the new situation created by the Vatican Synod and the opportunities that were available after the so-called "personality cult era" and he then lists the positive steps and at the same time indicates the further tasks ahead. In this Hungarian review Jesuit Imre Andras, the well-known head of the Hungarian Church Sociology Institute in Vienna, appraises Bishop Cserhati's study.

[Interviewer] Father Andras, as an expert on the topics discussed in the study what was your first impression of it?

[Andras] The article caught my attention because it dealt with several significant topics and it had a relatively veiled tone. Of course if one paid more attention to the issues, one could read between the lines. One gets the impression at the end that in reality several problems remained open. These should be discussed in much more depth. Bishop Cserhati mentions at the beginning of his study criticism from abroad that is misleading, irrelevant, or harmful. He refers to those emigres who have followed changes in Hungary with hostility. He does add, however, that he has full respect for the exceptions, there are also objective and helpful compatriots. At all events, I would place myself in the latter category. And as far as missing or misleading information is concerned, I've often talked myself about the need for surveys in Hungary. I've always relied on facts and tried to make objective judgements.

[Presenter] Bishop Cserhati does not conceal the abuses of the 1950s. He regards 1977 as the turning point of the process of dialogue that began in 1964. This is what he writes: The Holy See received a guarantee that the church in Hungary could fulfil its evangelical mission in accordance with its internal conditions. The Vatican, on the other hand, assured the Hungarian Government that the faithful could play an active role in construction of a new society on the basis of their own conscience. What do you think about that statement?

[Andras] It is true that following Janos Kadar's visit to the Vatican new opportunities arose for progress. The partial agreement of 1964 in essence resulted in the filling of vacant archdioceses, and the Hungarian Institute opened in Rome for the benefit of Hungarian priests. Discussions between representatives of the Vatican and the Hungarian state became a regular feature, and were aimed at finding answers to many of the still-unanswered questions. Experts make a distinction between the negotiating church and the church built from below. In every country attempts are made to find a modus vivendi in the relationship between church and state, on the basis that the people of those countries are followers of the former and citizens of the latter. The church's negotiations with representatives of the state have advantages and also disadvantages. Although Bishop Cserhati talks about the separation of the church and the state, in practice that separation is not so clearcut. The common historical tradition of the Hungarian churches, spanning several centuries, has built a common foundation from which a complete separation between church and state in an ideal manner is almost impossible.

The legal regulation of church life, the often-mentioned settled relationship, is in effect double-edged. Certainly, it provides some rights to the church against administrative absolutism. But at the same time the legal framework is studded with rules, barriers and the state has such wide-ranging opportunities to interfere in the affairs of the church that church leaders are perpetually having to choose the lesser of two evils. In other words, they are forced to act according to the will of the state just so that they can secure the possibility of fulfilling their pastoral functions.

[Presenter] You have mentioned the church built from below, contrasting it with the negotiating church. How do you view the former, the living church, the state of the spreading of the gospel and tending the flock in Hungary? According to Bishop Cserhati the church has received a guarantee of the fulfilment of its evangelical mission. To what extent is this made possible by the new church policy of which the Bishop of Pecs speaks?

[Andras] No-one disputes the fact that bishops are needed for the supervision of church life and the activity of pastors. But one of the worrying issues in Hungary is the shortage of priests, which causes shortcomings in the pastoral activities of the church in Hungary. According to reliable estimates there will be only 2,050 priests by the year 1990. It is known how much the Synod stressed the importance of the participation of lay people in church activities, in apostolic activities and in the liturgy and so on. Unfortunately, the picture of the church painted by the Synod is still very far from widespread in Hungary. Clericalism, a certain theoretical and practical conservatism, hinders the success of the dynamic approach towards God's people. Unfortunately, the memory of the so-called clerical church in the inter-war years is still haunting. According to Bishop Cserhati important measures can be expected in the near future in the apostolic activities of the laity. I would like to quote here: "Assessing the importance of the active presence of the churches in today's world, the State leadership wishes to show understanding of the present problems of the church administration. The ageing priesthood and the increasing shortage of priests make it necessary that, in accordance with the will of the Synod, lay people, men and women, should help in activities substituting for the work of the priest, in pastoral activity, with the exception of the holy mission of ordained priests." The quote ends there.

[Andras] Several questions arise in connection with the restriction on the role of the church in the public domain, with the abolition of religious orders, the lack of Catholic schools and movements and exclusive state use of the media. The church has very little opportunity to evangelise those layers of society which are not in direct contact with it. These are also among the so-far unclarified issues mentioned by Bishop Cserhati.

[Presenter] We must end our discussion there. Thank you for your statement.

ROMANIA

FIRST NATIONAL CONGRESS OF FORENSIC MEDICINE

Bucharest MUNCITORUL SANITAR in Romanian 22 Sep 84 p 3

[Article by Dr. Mihail Mihailide]

[Text] The proceedings of the first National Congress of Forensic Medicine concluded in Bucharest. This scientific event, also attended by foreign specialists, was organized by the Union of Societies of Medical Sciences and the Association of Jurists of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

The opening session was addressed by Eugen Proca, minister of health, Constantin Mihaila, on behalf of the section for military and justice affairs of the CC of the RCP, Ion Salajan, chairman of the Supreme Tribunal of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Marin Voiculescu, chairman of the Union of Societies of Medical Sciences, Ilie A. Ilie, chairman of the Association of Jurists, Leonida Gherasim, rector of the Medico-Pharmaceutical Institute in Bucharest, and Nicolae Iscrulescu, deputy prosecutor general of the Republic.

The chairman of the organizing committee of the congress, Prof. Dr. Moise Terbancea, thanked the attendance for their participation and pointed out the world reputation of the Romanian school of forensic medicine which was founded by Prof. Dr. Mina Minovici, the creator of one of the first institutes of forensic medicine in Europe. The congress of forensic medicine, the speaker said, is an outstanding event in the evolution of this medical specialty in Romania, and also is the occasion for an exchange of new scientific information and experience between Romanian and foreign specialists.

In his address, Eugen Proca indicated that forensic medicine in Romania developed on the basis of organization and institutionalization of a special network and also provision of adequate equipment and staffing by high-caliber personnel. Forensic medicine has objectives that are closely tied to the health care tasks of the Ministry of Health. By its studies it spotlights the risk factors involved in some pathological phenomena and outlines prospective prophylactic guidelines. Moreover, the competency area of this medical discipline

includes pinpointing the risk factors of sudden death -- for the purpose of the prophylaxis involved -- of traffic accidents -- for the purpose of reducing them -- of acute poisonings -- for the same purpose. Forensic medicine defines itself as more than a discipline of conditions of violence and asserts its efficiency in many other public health areas: for instance, very useful are investigations in obstetrics and gynecology, conducted in conjunction with other specialists, in regard to abortions and death of mothers, of newborns and infants under one year of age. Proceeding from the aberrant behavior forensic medicine determines the prediction factors of refall and, implicitly, of social reinsertion. In matters of iatropathology it is designed to help elucidate the circumstances and causes of therapeutical accidents, in the study of side effects of pharmaceutical drugs, and so on. By its efforts forensic medicine -- like medicine as a whole -- strives to meet a complex requirement, that involves determining the nosologic framework of the disease, development of a synthetic medical thought, creating a bridge between the numerous specialties that survey human pathology.

The congress of forensic medicine discussed the following topics: thanatology, accidental poisonings (with pesticides, with industrial and household products, antitoxic activity, problems of ethyl poisoning), forensic and biocriministic serology. After the opening session the proceedings continued in plenary session that heard many reports and coreports ("Thanatochronology, a Paramount Area in Forensic Practice and Research;" "From Ethopathogeny to Prophylaxis of Sudden Death;" "Causality Ratio in Thanatogenesis;" "Accidental Poisonings in Romania," and so forth). In the following days, a section was set up for each topic.

Valuable inputs into elucidating facets of the problems discussed were provided by representatives of forensic medicine abroad, both from neighboring socialist countries and from Belgium, Portugal, Algeria, and the like, countries with traditions in this area of medical sciences.

At the closing session Prof. Dr. M. Terbancea provided the conclusions of the congress.

The existence of a permanent and close cooperation between forensic physicians, the other sectors of health care services and the organs of social-legal assistance underlay the overall conclusion drawn from the debates on the four topics. The reports given in the section of thanatology centered on problems of methodology and research in the area -- histopathological, histochemical, thanatochemical and thanatoenzymological procedures -- which help to scientifically substantiate the disintegration processes caused by death.

The surveys presented in the section of toxicology pointed out the fairly high frequency of poisonings with pesticides, with description of the causes which produce them -- for their elimination in the future -- and the forensic aspects of this problem, tied to the diagnostic difficulties, specifically in

the case of respiratory poisonings and poisonings based on contamination of some foods and beverages. Regarding poisonings from drugs there were presented reports on toxopharmacokinetics (specifically for psychotropics). Topics also covered industrial and household poisoning agents. Emphasis was placed on the efforts of forensic medicine to actively help to combat poisonings, both through observations derived from casuistic information and through transmission of the experience gained in combating this new form of pathology, which is specific to our times. Views were emitted on the need for periodical analyses by county laboratories of forensic medicine, in conjunction with the health directorates involved, emergency hospitals, legal organs and health protection agencies, of all cases of accidental poisonings to study their causes and to take adequate prophylactic measures. Furthermore, the need was pointed out for use on an overall scale of the experience of some centers of combat against poisonings, with uniformization of the methodology applied.

The surveys presented in the section of serology discussed, inter alia, new facets of forensic medicine in post-transfusion accidents, filiation studies, research on biological traces, matters on investigation of procreative capacity in the context of determining paternity, and so on. The surveys on filiation research analyzed specific aspects and, especially, rare genes. The surveys also focused on the problem of determining blood groups in tissues, in secretions and in biological traces. Presented were techniques that are utilizable in forensic serological practice and data on the possibility of determining blood groups in old samples or samples exposed to the action of various factors.

The reports in the area of biocriminology indicated technical, tactical and methodological efforts, anchored in scientific actuality. They pointed out that interdiscipline ties are not only objective requirements for complete, competent and expeditious solution of cases, but also a means of verifying the conclusions of experts' reports in various area of criminology.

By the broad topical framework ensured, by the scientific level of the surveys presented, the first National Congress of Forensic Medicine is an outstanding episode in the theoretical and practical activity of specialists in this area, in the evolution of this medical discipline.

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YUGOSLAVIA

YUGOSLAV-USSR COMMODITY TRADE LIST, 1981-1985

Belgrade SLUZBENI LIST SFRJ, MEDJUNARODNI UGOVORI in Serbo-Croatian No 7,
21 Aug 84 pp 260-271

[Directive ratifying the Agreement on Mutual Deliveries of Goods Between the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics Covering the Period From 1981 to 1985, signed in Moscow 15 June 1981]

[Excerpt] List 1. Goods Delivered From the USSR to the SFRY From 1981 to 1985

<u>Indicator</u>	<u>Unit of Measurement</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>1983</u>	<u>1984</u>	<u>1985</u>
Metal-cutting machine tools:						
Universal lathe NC 320-mm diam	Units	6	6	6	6	6
Universal lathe NC 400-630-mm diam	"	10	10	10	10	10
Universal lathe 1,250-2,000 mm diam	"	1	1	1	1	1
Turret lathe with horizontal and vertical turret head axis 65-mm diam	"	2	2	3	3	3
Semiautomatic multiple-spindle vertical lathe 250-400-mm diam	"	--	1	1	--	1
Semiautomatic multiple-spindle lathe 160-mm diam	"	3	3	3	3	3

List 1 (continued)

<u>Indicator</u>	<u>Unit of Measurement</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>1983</u>	<u>1984</u>	<u>1985</u>
Single-spindle automatic lathe for gang lathe work on rod stock 6-16-mm diam	Units	40	40	40	40	40
Multiple-spindle automatic lathe 16-, 25- and 90-mm diam	"	14	14	13	13	13
Multiple-spindle automatic lathe 65-mm max diam	"	1	1	2	2	2
Jig boring machines, one-stage and two-stage--table width 250-630 mm, including boring machines with NC	"	3	4	3	2	2
Lathe for spherical machining, 150-mm max diam	"	—	—	1	1	1
Milling machines for threads, type 5663	"	4	4	4	4	4
Milling machines for slots, type 5350	"	—	4	4	4	4
Semiautomatic milling machines, model 6B 443G; 443G FZ	"	3	3	3	3	3
Semiautomatic milling machines for machining spur gears with a maximum cutter size of 860-mm diam	"	10	10	10	10	10
Semiautomatic machines for cutting bevel gears with a maximum cutter diameter up to 800 mm	"	2	2	2	2	2

List 1 (continued)

<u>Indicator</u>	<u>Unit of Measurement</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>1983</u>	<u>1984</u>	<u>1985</u>
Semiautomatic reaming machines for cutting gears 200-500-mm diam	Units	2	2	2	2	2
Semiautomatic machines for grinding gears up to 320-mm diam	"	2	2	2	2	2
Long-stroke planers, two-stage, planing width 1,250 and 1,600 mm	"	5	5	5	5	5
Short-stroke planer with a stroke of 1,000 mm	"	8	8	8	8	8
Ramers with a stroke of 100-500 mm	"	6	10	10	10	10
Drawing machines, horizontal and vertical, power 5-20 MP	"	3	3	3	3	3
Semiautomatic machines for machining cylinder linings	"	--	1	1	--	1
Grinding machines and semiautomatic centerless grinders with a 160-mm max diam	"	5	5	5	5	5
Grinding machines for threads 125-200-mm diam	"	5	5	5	5	5
Semiautomatic grinding machines with rotary table 800-1,000-mm diam	"	5	5	5	5	5
Grinding machines for slots 125-mm diam	"	5	5	5	5	5

List 1 (continued)

<u>Indicator</u>	<u>Unit of Measurement</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>1983</u>	<u>1984</u>	<u>1985</u>
Cylindrical grinding machines, 100-mm max diam	Units	3	3	3	3	3
Cutoff saws (circular) 240- and 500-mm diam	"	12	15	15	20	20
Erozimats with a table width of 400-800 mm	"	3	3	3	3	3
Machines for grinding the ends of spiral springs, spring diameter 10-120 mm, length 10-320 mm	"	2	3	2	2	2
Semiautomatic machines for sharpening circular saws 1,010-mm diam	"	3	3	3	3	3
Automatic tooth-cutting machine with magazine, maximum gear diameter 500 mm, module 8 mm	"	--	4	4	--	4
Forging equipment and presses:						
Hydraulic presses for pressures of 500-1,600 MP	"	1	--	1	--	1
Hydraulic presses for cold extrusion of shapes	"	2	2	2	2	2
Presses for compacting steel shavings	"	3	3	3	3	3
Single-crank mechanical presses up to 100 MP, without pneumatic clutches	"	20	20	20	20	20

List 1 (continued)

<u>Indicator</u>	<u>Unit of Measurement</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>1983</u>	<u>1984</u>	<u>1985</u>
Pneumatic forging hammers--hammer weights 200-400 kg	Units	5	5	5	5	5
Machines for circular sheet metal bending with 3 and 4 rollers, maximum sheet thickness 16 mm (including built-up thicknesses)	"	8	8	8	8	8
Automatic machines for cold extrusion of screws and nuts	"	10	11	12	13	14
Automatic cutoff saws	"	3	3	3	3	3
Automatic machines for making threads by rolling	"	5	5	5	5	5
Woodworking machines	"	10	15	20	25	30
Spare parts for machines for cutting, shaping and working wood	Thousands of dollars	500	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
AC electric motors from 0.25 to 100 kw in a single standardized series, with shaft height:	Thousands of units	--	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1
56 mm (basic design)	"	--	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1
56 mm (single-phase design)	"	--	--	16.9	16.9	16.9
63 mm (basic design)	"	--	--	--	2	3
80 mm (basic design)	"	2	2	3	4	5
90 mm (basic design)	"	3	3	4	5	5

List 1 (continued)

<u>Indicator</u>	<u>Unit of Measurement</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>1983</u>	<u>1984</u>	<u>1985</u>
Parts for suspension-type glass insulators	Thousands of units	500	500	500	500	500
High-voltage capacitor lead-ins (under "Mikafil" license) for the voltage 110 kv	Units	--	--	--	500	500
AC circuit breakers, AS-3 operating conditions	Thousands of units	--	29.5	35.0	40.5	43.0
Automatic switches type A-3710	"	--	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
A-3750 and "elektron"	"	--	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Time relay 0.1-30 sec	"	--	3	3	3	3
Thermal relay, bimetallic, for 160 A	"	--	21.5	24.5	29.0	30.0
Small devices, switches, etc.	Thousands of dollars	600	600	600	600	600
Ultraporcelain cylinders (to specifications mutually agreed on)	Tons	--	12	15	18	25
Semiconductor elements in the field of industrial electronics (diodes, thyristors, semistors)	Thousands of dollars	200	250	300	400	500
Manufacturing equipment for the electrical equipment industry	Units	--	19	28	34	13
Continuous machines for cutting tunnels in mines	"	2	2	2	2	2

List 1 (continued)

<u>Indicator</u>	<u>Unit of Measurement</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>1983</u>	<u>1984</u>	<u>1985</u>
Equipment for petroleum production and drilling	Thousands of dollars	1,870	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500
Double-girder cranes (overhead traveling)	Units	2	2	2	2	2
Gantry and portal cranes, capacities 10 to 30 tons	"	3	5	5	5	5
Truck cranes, 16-ton capacity	"	5	6	6	7	7
Cranes on rubber wheels and self-propelled cranes, 25-ton capacity	"	5	8	10	11	12
Excavator EKG-4.6 B (EKG-5A)	"	3	3	3	3	3
Deliveries of walking excavators through industrial cooperation:						
E3-6/45	"	--	2	4	5	5
E3-10/70A	"	--	1	1	1	1
Spare parts for excavators	Thousands of dollars	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Bulldozers mounted on a tractor with 300-330 HP	Units	--	10	15	20	20
On the T-130 tractor	"	--	10	15	15	20
Self-propelled grader with 250 HP	"	--	6	6	7	8
Scrapers, self-propelled, type D-357P, volume 8 m ³	"	6	7	8	14	15
Spare parts for cranes and road-building machines	Thousands of dollars	700	500	500	500	500

List 1 (continued)

<u>Indicator</u>	<u>Unit of Measurement</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>1983</u>	<u>1984</u>	<u>1985</u>
Equipment for the food processing industry:						
Vacuum machine for airtight sealing B-4- KZK-84	Units	1	1	1	1	1
Airtight sealing machine B-4- KZK-79	"	5	5	5	5	5
Cream separator	"	5	5	5	5	5
Milk homogenizer 05-OGA-10	"	8	8	8	8	8
Meat slicer L5- FKB	"	10	10	10	10	10
Mixer for ground meat (L5-FMU-335)	"	10	10	10	10	10
Automatic meat pie machines 2P	"	20	20	20	20	20
Separator for cleaning grain:						
ZSM-50	"	--	5	5	5	5
ZSM-100	"	--	5	5	5	5
Device for granulating mixed livestock feed DG	"	5	5	5	5	5
Loader KSP-5	"	20	20	20	20	20
Machines for sewing bags	"	30	30	30	30	30
Grain-drying machines ISPZ-8	"	2	2	2	2	2
Equipment for the leather and footwear industry:						
Machines for changing and stretching hides ZMK-2M	"	--	20	20	20	20
Special sewing machines for the footwear industry*	"	6	50	50	50	50

* Quantities to be fixed after testing of samples.

List 1 (continued)

<u>Indicator</u>	<u>Unit of Measurement</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>1983</u>	<u>1984</u>	<u>1985</u>
Miscellaneous equipment for the chemical industry	Thousands of dollars	--	200	200	200	200
Equipment for the paper industry	"	--	750	750	750	750
Equipment for compressors	"	--	500	500	500	500
Equipment for refrigerators	"	--	285	285	285	285
Oxygen cryogenic equipment	"	--	2,500	--	2,500	--
Oxyacetylene welding equipment	"	--	140	140	140	140
Industrial fittings	"	--	140	140	140	140
Pumps of the type "KAMA" and "MALISH"	Thousands of units	15	15	15	15	15
Equipment for the printing industry:						
Stacking machines:						
N-140	Units	19	18	18	18	18
N-240	"	12	12	12	12	12
Automatic photo typesetters, including the programming devices:						
FA-500 S	"	1	1	1	1	1
FPV-500	"	4	4	4	4	4
FA-1000	"	3	--	3	--	3
FPV-1000	"	2	2	4	--	4
Photo composing machines F-96K	"	2	--	2	--	2
Automatic machines for making lines and blank spaces ALP	"	4	4	4	3	3
Printing presses:						
PP-84	"	1	1	1	1	1
2PS-A3	"	25	35	35	35	35
Offset printing presses for sheets POL-54-1	"	--	7	5	12	13

List 1 (continued)

<u>Indicator</u>	<u>Unit of Measurement</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>1983</u>	<u>1984</u>	<u>1985</u>
Single-knife paper-cutting machines:						
3BR-70 (BR-72)	Units	6	6	6	6	6
2BR-110	"	1	1	1	1	1
Fold-cassette machine for packing FK-30	"	2	--	2	--	2
Sewing machine using thread NSh-6	"	2	3	3	3	4
Universal perforator UPB	"	5	9	10	10	10
Sewing machines using wire:						
BShP-30	"	10	10	10	10	10
PPSh-50 S	"	3	3	3	3	3
PPSh-80 S	"	3	3	3	3	3
Xylograph 2EGC-S	"	2	2	2	2	2
Rotary printing press, PVG-84, "Volga" format "Pravda"	"	1	1	1	1	1
Paper cutter with 3 knives BRT-300 or BRT-125	"	2	2	2	2	2
Continuous line of the "Knjiga" type	Line	--	--	1	--	--
Miscellaneous equipment and spare parts for the printing industry	Thousands of dollars	--	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Equipment for the trade sector and food service industry:						
Bread-slicing machines MRH-200	Units	150	150	150	150	150
Universal machine, P-II	"	450	450	450	450	450
Electric kitchen hot-water heaters KPE-60 and KPE-40	"	30	30	30	30	30

List 1 (continued)

Indicator	Unit of Measurement	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Machines for slicing delicatessen products						
MRG-300A	Units	100	100	100	100	100
Dishwashers MMU-2000	"	5	5	5	5	5
Cutlet-shaping machines MFK-2400	"	5	5	5	5	5
"Elikas" II-RS-A4 machines for copying and re-production	Thousands of dollars	500	500	500	500	500
Active and passive components	"	750	2,500	2,800	3,300	3,800
Electric telephone dialing mechanisms	"	350	830	1,000	1,000	1,170
Electrical measuring and radio measuring instruments and the like	"	540	540	540	540	540
X-ray picture enlarger*	"	--	150	300	300	300
ERGA-MT X-ray machines*	"	--	150	200	300	300
Facsimile machines	"	60	60	60	60	60
Semiassembled radios:						
I. Class of the "Riga" 110 type	"	--	700	950	1,000	1,300
II. Class of the "Selena" type	"	--	300	300	500	500
III. Class of the "Sokol" type	"	--	600	700	600	700
Hi-fi systems of the "Melodiya 106" type	"	--	850	1,000	1,200	1,700

* Quantities to be fixed after testing of samples.

List 1 (continued)

<u>Indicator</u>	<u>Unit of Measurement</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>1983</u>	<u>1984</u>	<u>1985</u>
Black-white portable TV's without channel selectors, YUNOST 403 and others	Thousands of dollars	--	1,200	1,450	1,600	2,100
Rolling-element bearings	"	4,500	4,500	5,000	5,000	5,000
Tools for working wood and metal by cutting and measuring instruments	"	1,100	950	1,000	1,000	1,150
Abrasive tools and elbor tools	"	300	350	430	500	570
Diamond tools, industrial diamond dust, polycrystal tools	"	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Tractors on crawler tracks:						
TDT-55A	Units	5	25	30	30	30
T-130	"	20	20	20	20	20
Agricultural machines:						
Potato-sorting stations KSP-15B	"	5	5	5	5	5
Tractor-drawn combine, feed harvester, type KPKU-75, 1.8 HP, "Vihor"	"	20	20	20	20	20
Pumps for transferring animal urine NZhN-200, NSh-50	"	20	10	10	10	10
Feeders for live-stock feed KTU-10	"	30	30	30	30	30
Miscellaneous agricultural machines for raising flax, hemp, tomatoes, sugar beets, grapes, etc.	Thousands of dollars	700	700	700	700	700

List 1 (continued)

<u>Indicator</u>	<u>Unit of Measurement</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>1983</u>	<u>1984</u>	<u>1985</u>
Spare parts for tractors	Thousands of dollars	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000
Spare parts for agricultural machines	"	350	400	400	400	400
Electric AC motor trains TIP ER-31, 4-car, gauge 1,435 mm	Trains	9	8	8	8	8
Universal dry-cargo vessel 13,500 dead-weight tons (design 1585)	Units	--	1	1	--	--
RO-RO vessel with a capacity of 4,000 tons (design 1607)	"	--	1	--	1	--
Hydrofoil passenger vessel of the "Albatros" type (design 342 ME)	"	--	--	1	1	2
Passenger vessel of the "Zarya" type for 66 passengers (design R83)	"	1	1	--	--	--
Hydrofoil passenger vessel of the "Meteor" type (design 342E)	"	--	1	--	--	--
Motor launch Nevka (design 1432 or new one)	"	--	--	2	1	1
Boat for cleaning up petroleum and waste (design 2550/4)	"	--	1	1	--	--
Firefighting boat with 1,000 HP, model "Prometey" (design 1471)	"	--	1	1	1	--
Marine equipment and spare parts	Thousands of dollars	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000

List 1 (continued)

<u>Indicator</u>	<u>Unit of Measurement</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>1983</u>	<u>1984</u>	<u>1985</u>
Helicopters MI-17	Units	--	--	--	5	5
Transponders						
SOM-64	"	--	3	3	3	3
Airplane Yak-42 ¹	"	--	--	--	3	4
Airplane engines, spare parts and major overhaul	Thousands of dollars	3,100	5,500	5,400	6,000	5,000
Trucks:						
BELAZ-540, 548	Units	20	20	20	30	40
Passenger cars:						
UAZ 469B	"	500	500	500	500	500
Volga	"	600	650	700	750	1,000
Moskvich lux*	"	4,500	**	**	**	**
Zaporozhets*	"	1,000	**	**	**	**
Spare parts for passenger vehi- cles and trucks (not including for VAZ)	Millions of dollars	9	9	9	9	9
Deliveries on the basis of indus- trial coopera- tion:						
Equivalent value for assemblies and parts for the VAZ passen- ger cars:						
VAZ passenger cars	Thousands of units	17.52	19	20	21	25
Spare parts for them	Millions of dollars	5.3	5.5	5.8	6.1	6.4
Equivalent value of complete parts for trucks:						
KAMAZ:						
KAMAZ truck chas- sis	Units	1,000	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,550
KRAZ-256B truck chassis	"	500	550	600	650	700

1 Delivery dates to be fixed in a contract.

* In exchange for delivery from the SFRY of components for the Moskvich lux passenger cars.

** Quantity to be fixed in annual trade protocols.

List 1 (continued)

<u>Indicator</u>	<u>Unit of Measurement</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>1983</u>	<u>1984</u>	<u>1985</u>
Coking coal--blast-furnace charge	Thousands of tons	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600
Anthracite	"	200	200	200	200	200
Petroleum	"	4,500	4,500	4,500	4,500	4,500
Lamp oil	"	50	50	50	50	50
Gas oil	"	500	500	500	500	500
Heavy heating oil	"	100	100	100	100	100
Mineral oils and lubricants	"	10	12	12	12	12
Natural gas	Millions of m ³	2,400	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
Iron ore (concentrate)	Thousands of tons	120	120	120	120	120
Manganese ore	"	40	40	40	40	40
Chromium ore	"	55	55	55	55	55
Asbestos	"	35	50	50	50	50
Cement	"	200	250	250	250	250
Apatite concentrate 39.4% P ₂ O ₅	"	25	25	25	25	25
Pig iron	"	100	100	100	100	100
Steel scrap	"	100	100	100	100	100
Semifinished products and rolled and drawn products of ferrous metallurgy	"	198.7	200.0	200.0	200.0	200.0
Exchange of products of ferrous metallurgy	Thousands of dollars	80	90	100	110	120
Tinplate	Thousands of tons	4	4	4	4	4
Cold rolled strip	"	3	3	3	3	3
Nickel	"	2.0	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.2
Aluminum	"	40	40	40	40	40
Chromium oxide	Tons	500	900	900	900	900
Potassium bichromate	"	500	500	500	500	500
Potassium ferrocyanide	"	100	100	100	100	100
Potassium chloride	"	500	500	500	500	500
Caprolactam	"	3,000	3,000	3,000	--	--
Boric acid	"	500	500	500	500	500
Xylol	"	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500
Nickel sulfate	"	50	50	50	50	50

List 1 (continued)

<u>Indicator</u>	<u>Unit of Measurement</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>1983</u>	<u>1984</u>	<u>1985</u>
Copper sulfate (100%)	Tons	600	600	600	600	600
Kumaron resin	"	125	125	125	125	125
Butyl alcohol	"	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500
Isopropyl alcohol	"	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Isobutyl alcohol	"	--	2,000	7,000	7,000	7,000
Sodium sulfate	"	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
Red phosphorus	"	50	50	50	50	50
Sodium bichromate	"	2,500	2,500	2,500	--	--
Ethyl acetate	"	1,500	1,500	1,500	--	--
Ethyl benzene	"	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Benzene	"	--	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
Butyl acetate	"	500	500	500	--	--
Dibasic ammonium phosphate	"	300	300	300	300	300
Ammonia	"	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000
Styrene monomer	"	10,000	10,000	10,000	--	--
Potassium fertilizers (60% K ₂ O)	Thousands of tons	180	250	250	250	250
Ammonium sulfate 20.5% N	"	50	50	50	50	50
Vinyl chloride	"	--	10	10	10	10
Tires	Thousands of dollars	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500
Synthetic rubber	Thousands of tons	25	25	25	25	25
Pulpwood (soft-wood species)	Thousands of m ³	550	800	800	800	800
Softwood lumber	"	150	200	200	200	200
Paper pulp	Thousands of tons	60	60	60	60	60
Cotton	"	57	60	65	70	75
Raw pig hides	Thousands of pieces	200	200	200	200	200
Seeds and nursery material	Millions of dollars	10	10	10	10	10
Pharmaceutical raw materials and drugs	"	5	5	5	5	5
Industrially produced consumer goods	"	12	12	12	12	12

List 2. Goods Delivered From the SFRY to the USSR From 1981 to 1985

<u>Indicator</u>	<u>Unit of Measurement</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>1983</u>	<u>1984</u>	<u>1985</u>
Metal-cutting machine tools:						
6-spindle automatic machines of the "Gilde-meister" type	Units	20	20	20	20	20
Universal milling machines with a table width of 200-400 mm	"	80	80	80	80	80
Universal and specialized (centerless) grinders	"	113	100	100	100	100
Semiautomatic grinders for machining camshafts, including machines with multiple grinding disks	"	--	5	5	5	5
Other metal-cutting machine tools	"	100	100	100	100	100
Devices for programming and numeric indication for machine tools	Thousands of dollars	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
NC [numeric control] assemblies for the Ryazan plant	"	2,100	2,500	3,000	3,500	4,000
High-speed spindles for internal grinding	"	1,300	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Forging equipment and presses:						
Hydraulic presses, mobile, for balancing, 120 tons	Units	100	80	80	80	80

List 2 (continued)

<u>Indicator</u>	<u>Unit of Measurement</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>1983</u>	<u>1984</u>	<u>1985</u>
Mechanical presses, open, single-action and double-action, 125-500 tons	Units	56	50	50	50	50
Hydraulic upcant [?] presses, force 160-600 tons, up to 6 m in length	"	20	20	20	20	20
Shears for cutting girders 315-1,600 tons	"	40	40	40	40	40
Hydraulic guillotine shears 20-32 mm	"	127	20	20	20	20
Presses, automatic, mechanical, high-speed, of the "Raster" type	"	40	40	40	40	40
Pneumatic friction clutches for presses	Thousands of units	12	12	12	12	12
Spare parts for machine tools, forging equipment and presses	Thousands of dollars	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
NN asynchronous motors in a single standardized series:*						
With shaft height 315 mm, basic design	Units	--	5	795	1,000	1,000
With phase rotor	"	--	5	295	400	400
With shaft height 355 mm, basic design	"	--	5	495	500	500

* Quantities to be fixed after testing of samples.

List 2 (continued)

<u>Indicator</u>	<u>Unit of Measurement</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>1983</u>	<u>1984</u>	<u>1985</u>
With phase rotor	Units	--	5	295	300	300
Asynchronous VN motors, synchronous and DC, above 200 kw:*						
Asynchronous VN horizontal motors with outside diameter of the stator core exceeding 1 m	Units	6	80	80	80	80
Asynchronous VN vertical motors with outside diameter of the stator core exceeding 1 m	"	3	50	50	50	50
DC machines from 200 to 1,000 kw	"	3	50	50	50	50
Electric machines, frequency transformers 250 kw, 2,400-8,000 Hz	"	3	100	100	100	100
Oil transformers from 100 to 1,600 kva up to 35 kv	MVA	240	240	240	240	240
General-purpose power substation of 160 and 250 kva up to 35 kv	"	200	200	200	200	200
Automatic switches of the A-3720 type	Thousands of units	--	30	40	45	52

* Quantities to be fixed after testing of samples.

List 2 (continued)

<u>Indicator</u>	<u>Unit of Measurement</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>1983</u>	<u>1984</u>	<u>1985</u>
Packet rotary changeover switches and toggle switches for the follow- ing currents:						
Up to 25 A	Thousands of units	1	450	350	300	200
Up to 100 A	"	0.1	45.0	50.0	60.0	65.0
Up to 250 A	"	0.1	11.0	15.0	16.0	18.0
Over 250 A	Units	25	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
Products of pressed stea- tite	Tons		75	80	80	85
Insulators in a uniform series,) type C8-550,) class II, C4- 1050, class I,) for voltages of 110 kv and higher	Units					
			4,350	5,450	7,550	8,750
Products of pressed porce- lain	Tons		1,000	900	700	700
Metallurgical equipment: blast-furnaces and steel mills, equip- ment for coking plants, equip- ment for sin- tering, steel rollers for rolling mills and equipment for rolling mills	Thousands of tons	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5
Electric over- head traveling cranes with a capacity of 160 tons	Units	5	5	5	5	5

List 2 (continued)

<u>Indicator</u>	<u>Unit of Measurement</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>1983</u>	<u>1984</u>	<u>1985</u>
Delivery of assemblies and parts for dredges:						
Esh-6/45	Sets	--	35	36	36	38
Esh-10/70A	"	6	40	40	40	40
Tomato-paste production line P-550-880 tons in 24 hrs	Lines	7	6	6	6	6
Tunnel drying oven of the "CER" type	Units	5	5	5	5	5
Chain conveyor with a capacity of 170 tons/hr	"	200	200	200	250	300
Set of equipment for aseptic canning of tomato paste with a capacity of 5-7 tons/hr	Sets	1	6	7	8	8
Machines for packing cookies and crackers in boxes, type K-467*	Units	1	50	50	50	50
Baking ovens with wire floor, area 50-100 m ²	"	5	5	5	5	5
Spare parts:						
For the baking industry	Thousands of dollars	1,160	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200
For the canning industry	"	1,150	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200
For the live-stock feed industry	"	725	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200
For the sugar industry	"	925	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
For the dairy industry	"	100	150	150	150	150

* Quantities to be fixed after testing of samples.

List 2 (continued)

<u>Indicator</u>	<u>Unit of Measurement</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>1983</u>	<u>1984</u>	<u>1985</u>
Stainless steel fittings for milk pipelines	Tons	600	600	600	600	600
Vacuum evaporators for condensing milk with a capacity of 2,000-4,000 kg/hr	Units	--	20	20	30	30
Liquid- or gas-fuel heaters to heat the air entering dryers, with a capacity of 500 and 1,000 kg/hr	"	5	5	5	10	10
Superpressure autoclaves with automatic regulation (for 3 baskets)	"	1	20	20	30	30
Spare parts for vacuum evaporators, heaters and autoclaves	Thousands of dollars	--	120	120	120	120
Lines for slaughtering and processing poultry	Lines	1	5	5	5	5
Complete equipment for making powdered eggs with a capacity of 50 kg of powder per hour	"	1	6	6	6	6
Complete lines for making dry mashed potatoes in flakes, with a capacity of 450 kg/hr	"	--	2	3	3	3
Complete production line for making potato chips with a capacity of 1,000 kg/hr	"	--	--	--	2	2

List 2 (continued)

<u>Indicator</u>	<u>Unit of Measurement</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>1983</u>	<u>1984</u>	<u>1985</u>
Line for cleaning and peeling potatoes, with a capacity of 4 tons/hr	Sets	--	10	10	10	10
Devices for drying, calibrating and preserving seed corn	Units	1	1	--	--	--
Equipment for the footwear industry	Thousands of dollars	6,240	6,500	6,500	6,500	6,500
Boilers for preparing food with a capacity of 300 liters	Units	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Saws for cutting bones	"	500	500	500	500	500
Automatic telephone switchboards by special order	Millions of dollars	19	30	30	30	30
Automatic inter-city telephone switchboard (automatic switching assemblies and spare parts)	"	85	45	30	30	30
Automatic tele-printer and telegraph terminals with spare parts	"	6.4	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5
Microphone and telephone insets for telephones	"	5.5	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0
UHF/VHF channels with keyboard and sensors	"	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	6.0
Module for electronic digital watches	Thousands of dollars	--	400	800	1,040	2,480
Miniature lighting diodes	"	--	200	200	200	200

List 2 (continued)

<u>Indicator</u>	<u>Unit of Measurement</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>1983</u>	<u>1984</u>	<u>1985</u>
Special technological equipment and tools in accordance with a mutually agreed list for the communications equipment industry	Millions of dollars	4	4	4	4	4
Cases for TO-18 and TO-39 transistor radios	Thousands of dollars	1,900	2,500	2,800	3,300	3,800
Assemblies and units for electronic telephones	"	540	1,000	1,000	1,500	1,500
Small-size UHF/VHF channel selectors with buttons	"	--	750	750	750	750
Loudspeakers 20-100 W	"	--	700	800	900	1,000
Portable typewriters "Traveler"	"	2,500	3,500	3,500	3,500	3,500
Medical equipment, including units, assemblies and parts for X-ray machines	"	10,000	4,000	4,600	4,800	5,000
Assemblies for electronic instruments, bases and covers for tools and standardized pipe clips	"	--	20	20	20	20
[?]	"	--	20	20	20	20
Industrial fittings--steel and gray cast iron	Thousands of tons	31.5	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0

List 2 (continued)

<u>Indicator</u>	<u>Unit of Measurement</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>1983</u>	<u>1984</u>	<u>1985</u>
Equipment for work with petroleum products containing 24% sulfuric acid	Thousands of tons	--	3	3	3	3
Measuring instruments with viscosimeters, temperature indicators, cables and auxiliary apparatus and devices for taking samples*	Sets	--	120	120	120	120
Metal-cutting tools	Thousands of dollars	1,000	1,500	1,500	1,500	2,150
Mechanic's and fitter's tools	"	700	700	700	700	700
Machines and tools for working hard tropical wood	"	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Rolling-element bearings	"	1,200	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
Abrasive tools	"	600	430	430	430	430
Abrasive paper	"	220	220	220	220	220
Vibrating roller model BW 76-S, weight 910 kg; control through a Bomag (West Germany) clutch**	Units	10	50	100	100	100

* Provided mutual agreement is reached on the specifications.

** Quantities to be fixed after testing of samples.

List 2 (continued)

<u>Indicator</u>	<u>Unit of Measurement</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>1983</u>	<u>1984</u>	<u>1985</u>
Vibrating roller model BW 76-SL, weight 1,084 kg; control through a special mechanism from the center to the roller, Bomag (West Germany)*	Units	10	50	100	100	100
Boiler for transport of hot asphalt, type GT-10 (GTA-10)*	"	6	60	60	60	60
Machines RIKO-2500 (1500) for cleaning work-rooms, streets and sidewalks*	"	10	100	100	100	100
Tankers for carrying crude petroleum and petroleum products with a capacity of 15,000-18,000 tons**	"	—	—	4	5	6
Passenger vessels with a capacity of 50-75 passengers to service floating units up to 100 miles offshore**	"	—	1	4	5	—
Passenger vessels for about 450 people and 200 tons of cargo	"	—	—	—	1	1

* Quantities to be fixed after testing of samples.

** Delivery dates to be fixed in a contract.

List 2 (continued)

<u>Indicator</u>	<u>Unit of Measurement</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>1983</u>	<u>1984</u>	<u>1985</u>
Vessel to carry freight cars for the Caspian Sea with a capacity of 3,000-4,000 tons*	Units	--	--	--	3	5
Suction dredge, marine, with a capacity of 1,000 m ³ *	"	--	--	1	1	1
Marine bucket dredges with a capacity of 400 m ³ /hr, for digging depths to 16 m*	"	--	--	--	1	1
Tugboats with a capacity of 2,300 HP*	"	--	2	5	5	5
Floating docks with a lifting capacity of 15,000-21,000 tons	"	--	--	--	1	2
Floating docks with a lifting capacity of 50,000-60,000 tons*	"	--	--	--	--	--
Multipurpose vessels to supply and attend offshore floating facilities, with a capacity of 5,000-7,000 HP*	"	--	--	1	2	3
Tugboats for moving floating drilling rigs, with a capacity of 5,000 HP	"	--	--	1	2	1

* Delivery dates to be fixed in a contract.

List 2 (continued)

<u>Indicator</u>	<u>Unit of Measurement</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>1983</u>	<u>1984</u>	<u>1985</u>
Ship-crane, with a 100-ton crane (design 1810)*	Units	--	--	1	2	--
Pushboats, 2,500 HP, for the Danube	"	--	--	4	4	--
Pushboats, maritime, 600 HP	"	--	2	3	3	--
Salvage tug, 7,000 HP	"	--	--	--	1	1
General-purpose vessels for supplying and servicing off-shore floating facilities, 4,200 HP	"	--	--	1	2	--
Transport vessel-crane, with a 1,200-ton crane	"	--	--	--	1	--
Vessel for geological explorations	"	--	--	--	1	1
Marine equipment and spare parts for shipbuilding	Millions of dollars	3	2	2	2	2
Marine equipment and spare parts for ship repairs	"	6	6	6	6	6
Ship repairs	"	31	14	14	14	14
Deliveries through industrial cooperation:						
Assemblies and parts for installation in production of VAZ passenger cars on the basis of an agreed list	"	52.2	58.0	60.2	60.2	59.0

* Delivery dates to be fixed in a contract.

List 2 (continued)

<u>Indicator</u>	<u>Unit of Measurement</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>1983</u>	<u>1984</u>	<u>1985</u>
Assemblies and parts for installation in KAMAZ trucks according to an agreed specification	Millions of dollars	72.0	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1
Special automotive equipment with electronic computers for storage facility, VAZ tires	"	--	8.5	--	--	--
Kits for the Moskvich lux passenger cars*	Thousands of kits	40	**	**	**	**
Semitrailers-- tanks for petroleum products	Units	100	100	100	100	100
Lead starter batteries and industrial batteries	Millions of dollars	50	80	100	130	140
Nickel-cadmium storage batteries	"	10	10	10	10	10
Equipment for nuclear power plants	By special agreement					
Pharmaceutical factory	By agreement between the parties					
Wire and cable products	Millions of dollars	96	70	70	75	80
Alumina	Thousands of tons	600	600	600	600	600
Barite	"	10	10	10	10	10
Cryolite, synthetic	"	2	1	1	1	1
Silicon metal	"	10	10	10	10	10
Industrial chain	"	2	2	2	2	2
Drive chain	Thousands of meters	1,140	600	600	600	600

* In exchange for delivery from the USSR of Moskvich lux and Zaporozhets passenger cars.

** Quantity to be fixed in annual trade protocols.

List 2 (continued)

<u>Indicator</u>	<u>Unit of Measurement</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>1983</u>	<u>1984</u>	<u>1985</u>
Drive chain for agricultural machines	Thousands of meters	60	60	60	60	60
Pipe for petroleum and gas pipelines	Thousands of tons	50	50	50	50	50
Welding electrodes	"	3	4	4	4	4
Welding wire	"	--	3	3	3	3
Steel screen, woven	Thousands of m ²	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Exchange of assortment of products of ferrous metallurgy	Millions of dollars	100	110	120	130	140
Zinc	Thousands of tons	35	35	35	35	35
Lead	"	55	55	55	55	55
Antimony	"	1	1	1	1	1
Rolled products of copper and brass	"	7	7	7	7	7
Aluminum foil	"	0.5	1.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Sieves of non-ferrous metals	Thousands of dollars	600	600	600	600	600
Paints and varnishes	Thousands of tons	28	21	21	21	21
Auto enamel alone	Tons	15	14	14	14	14
Printing inks	"	500	500	600	700	700
Pigments	"	1,400	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500
Self-sticking polyethylene tape for insulating pipes	Thousands of tons	3	3	3	3	3
Carboxymethyl cellulose for drilling mud	"	--	1	1	1	1
TID 80/20	"	--	--	5	5	5
Anhydride of maleic acid	"	8	8	8	8	8
Alkyl benzene	"	--	5	5	5	5
Basic polyols	"	5	5	5	5	5

List 2 (continued)

<u>Indicator</u>	<u>Unit of Measurement</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>1983</u>	<u>1984</u>	<u>1985</u>
Breakdown:						
Polyols	Thousands of tons	2	2	2	2	2
Polyol systems	"	3	3	3	3	3
Alkyd-acryl resin AS 3	"	14	14	14	14	14
Chemicals for plant pest and disease control	Millions of dollars	25	25	31	31	31
Agents used in the textile industry						
(Stearox-920, Tensilin, etc.)	Tons	2,200	2,300	2,300	3,500	3,500
Agents used on leather	"	1,500	1,900	2,400	2,400	2,400
High-pressure hose	Millions of dollars	4.5	6.0	7.0	7.0	7.0
V-belting	"	10	10	10	10	10
Conveyor belts	Thousands of linear meters	60	40	40	40	40
Aluminum fabrications	Millions of dollars	6.2	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
Linoleum	Thousands of m ²	4,000	250	250	250	250
PVC pipe and fittings	Millions of dollars	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5
Sanitary ware with fittings	"	1.55	1	1	1	1
Beech and oak lumber	Thousands of m ³	20	30	30	30	30
Veneer	Millions of m ²	12	10	10	10	10
Cigarette paper	Thousands of tons	1	1	1	1	1
Seed and nursery plants	Millions of dollars	61.5	44.0	45.0	46.0	47.0
Grape grafts alone	"	20	20	20	20	20
Tobacco	Thousands of tons	4	4	4	4	4
Corn	"	--	150	300	300	300
Meat	"	20	40	40	40	40
Canned meat products	"	15	16	16	16	16

List 2 (continued)

<u>Indicator</u>	<u>Unit of Measurement</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>1983</u>	<u>1984</u>	<u>1985</u>
Dried meat products	Thousands of tons	1	1	1	1	1
Canned fruit	"	8	7	7	7	7
Canned vegetables	"	14	7	7	7	7
Fruit juices	"	6	4	4	4	4
Mashed potatoes	"	2	2	3	3	4
Sugar	"	--	--	50	100	100
Edible oil	"	--	--	10	10	20
Concentrates and spices	Millions of dollars	12	4	4	4	4
Baked goods	Thousands of tons	25	20	20	20	20
Baby food	Millions of dollars	8	9	9	9	9
Prunes	Thousands of tons	12	12	12	12	12
Wine	Millions of dollars	10	4	4	4	4
Goods for the "Beograd" Restaurant	"	1.5	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Woolen fabrics	Thousands of meters	1,000	1,400	1,600	1,800	2,000
Synthetic fabrics	"	2,500	3,100	3,300	3,500	3,800
Cotton fabrics	"	10,000	7,500	8,000	8,500	9,000
Cotton-synthetic blend fabrics	"	5,000	2,450	2,600	2,900	3,100
Decorative and upholstery fabrics	"	3,000	500	500	500	500
Machine-made carpets	Millions of dollars	15.5	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Cloth garments	"	50	48	50	52	54
Cotton thread	Thousands of dollars	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
Leather and fur garments	Millions of dollars	20	20	20	20	20
Knitwear (at least 75% wool)	"	100	83	84	84	85
Leather and artificial leather clothing accessories	"	12	3	3	3	3

List 2 (continued)

<u>Indicator</u>	<u>Unit of Measurement</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>1983</u>	<u>1984</u>	<u>1985</u>
Leather gloves	Thousands of pairs	660	730	800	880	1,000
Leather footwear	"	12,200	12,000	12,000	13,000	13,000
Porcelain and crystal dish-ware	Millions of dollars	12.3	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Furniture	"	50	50	50	50	50
Women's clothing accessories	"	6.2	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0
Drugs	"	85	70	70	70	70
Veterinary preparations	"	4.0	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
Cosmetics	"	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Chemical products for the household	"	2.5	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Electric ranges	Thousands of units	100	100	100	100	100
Spare parts for electric ranges	Thousands of dollars	500	500	500	500	500
Printing services	"	7,100	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
Goods for specialized stores	Millions of dollars	70	60	60	60	60
Construction of projects in the USSR		About \$400 million between 1981 and 1985				

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CORRECTION TO BAJT STATEMENTS ON ISSUING MONEY

Belgrade PRIVREDNI PREGLED in Serbo-Croatian 22-24 Sep 84 p 4

[Interview with Prof Aleksandar Bajt, director of the Economic Institute of the Law Faculty in Ljubljana, by Zdravka Cicmirko: "The Issuance Has To Cease Creating Income"; for original article please refer to East Europe Report, Economic and Industrial Affairs, JPRS-EEI-117, 25 Oct 84 p 126]

[Text] The implementation of the economic stabilization program has compelled our society, and especially the economy, to surmount exceptionally great difficulties. The program provided for the efforts to be somewhat more concentrated during the first phase of its implementation, but certain difficulties are appearing that were not quite foreseeable at the time of the creation of the concept for the recovery of our economy.

Some radical measures in our economic policy, which were undertaken this year in order to curtail domestic consumption, and to stimulate exports and more efficient use of our own and borrowed accumulation, have caused sharp reactions in the economy, but have also brought about a change in behavior and have sparked different trends in economic activity during the upcoming period.

We contacted Prof Aleksandar Bajt, the director of the Economic Institute of the Law Faculty in Ljubljana, a participant in the work of many orders that have prepared or assessed our stabilization undertakings, to express in a few responses his observations on this year's economic experiences and the orientations of the concept for our economic policy for next year, from the viewpoint of implementation of the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program.

We published this interview in the 8-10 September issue of PRIVREDNI PREGLED, but for technical reasons there were a considerable number of errors in it that changed the meaning of major portions of the text. We have therefore decided to publish the interview again. We apologize to Dr Bajt and the readers, and ask them to appreciate our reasons.

[Question] Professor, in your opinion, what should Yugoslav economic policy be like in 1985?

[Answer] Today an answer to this question is much easier than a year or two ago with respect to the then upcoming years. There is no doubt that many criticisms can be made of economic policy in regard to the implementation

of the stabilization policy, especially because of the insufficient persistence in carrying it out, which has been manifested particularly in the second half of last year and the beginning of this year. At that time economic policy suddenly vacillated with regard to the correctness of the stabilization strategy already adopted; this resulted in certain measures that retarded the positive processes that had been inaugurated. This primarily has to do with the freeze last December on the exchange rate of the dinar and on interest, which harmed the competitiveness of our exporters in foreign markets, particularly unfavorably in the convertible markets, and at the same time prevented the necessary differentiation within the economy. There is no doubt, however, that in spite of the aforementioned economic backward turns, considerable progress has been made in the structure of consumption in favor of the external sector, which have made it possible for us to pay the interest due on the foreign debt more or less regularly.

Naturally, we would all like the results to be better. This is not a time for quick results, however, and we have also missed the time in which a large number of countries conducted an import substitution policy. Today, in accordance with IMF guidelines, all of the debtor countries are conducting an approximately identical policy of export expansion, due to which the results are necessarily more modest. It should be stressed, however, that in contrast to some other countries (Mexico, Brazil, Turkey, and even Romania), we have succeeded in making major changes in the economic structure in favor of domestic sectors, particularly energy sectors, at the expense of imports, and in not having the social product fall a single year.

This year industrial production has been somewhat overstrained, and I do not believe that it can maintain its present pace, but it indicates the possibility of carrying out a further reduction of domestic consumption below the social product side by side with the growth of the product, and this means less and less at the expense of the population's standard of living. It would be useful for the burden of restriction to be shifted more and more from current consumption to durable goods, primarily those of an imported nature.

Admittedly, in the area of stabilization in the narrow sense, i.e., a stabilization of prices, the results are discouraging, but it should be understood that this is the price that we have to pay, although not in the total amount of real inflation, for the normalization of the external balances. The increase in exports to the convertible area, and recently in overall exports, the larger foreign exchange earnings from exports, and also the larger recorded earnings from foreigners, especially the purchase of foreign exchange in exchange offices (since the exchange rate in exchange offices during the main tourist season was more favorable than the rate in foreign exchange offices) are not chance results. It was possible only through elimination of the artificial overvaluing of the dinar and thus the undervaluing of goods from the entire sector, i.e., through a radical devaluation. Naturally, the consequence is "import" inflation, which is actually an increase in the prices of the import sector to the level of domestic inflation by the same amount by which they lagged behind prices in domestic sectors during the preceding periods. The anti-inflation program completely overlooked this, and thus one should not be amazed that

its rates for the gradual alleviation of inflation were not realized. If there is something to regret in this sector, it is the fact that we still have not managed to sever the roots of the domestic generators of inflation. With this exception, however, major results have been achieved in the process of stabilization--one could possibly even say decisive results, and in any case results in decisive areas, i.e., in the foreign balance of trade.

In such a situation the answer to the question of what kind of policy is needed for next year is a relatively simple one. It is necessary to continue the agreed-upon strategy stipulated by the Long-Term Program, primarily the policy of a realistic exchange rate for the dinar and real interest rates. This will be twice as easy as in previous years. This policy is no longer a promise, but is instead bringing quite concrete successes, and this must give self-confidence to both its creators and those who are carrying it out.

[Question] Are the interest rates making rentierism possible?

[Answer] Such a policy, and especially real interest rates, is acquiring more and more support among the public, in spite of the extensive publicity given to the ignorant sermon that interest rates in the amount of inflation are making rentierism and exploitation possible. In fact, the exact opposite is correct. Everyone who does not pay interest equal to inflation, either an individual or an OUR [Organization of Related Labor], is exploiting his creditor, and in most cases society as a whole. The only way for an economy that has fallen into inflation to recover its socialist character (defined by rewards in accordance with labor) is in fact real positive interest rates.

[Question] What does it mean to leave price formation to associated labor?

[Answer] In spite of the favorable circumstances, the next few months and even next year will bring a great danger. Leaving prices to associated labor and to the market will cause a new wave of inflation, which could again shake economic policy. Personally, I have never advocated free prices, especially not under the conditions of an uncontrolled growth of income per unit of services-goods production (so-called cost inflation). It has been shown, however, that we are not capable of organizing price organs that would be able to adjust relative prices on their own initiative, and not in response to pressure from interest groups. In such a situation, free prices are the lesser evil, especially since they contribute to solving the main problem: creating a surplus of products in order to reduce the indebtedness abroad gradually. For this reason, in the situation that has been created, which in many respects is reminiscent of South American economies, economic policy has to try to do everything possible halt the explosion of prices, while at the same time not use administrative means to prevent the growth of prices that has become inevitable in view of the growth of costs, i.e., of income per product.

The new law on prices can also contribute to halting the explosion of prices. For this purpose it must define as precisely as possible the way in which real expenses are formed (their valuation in real prices by category is a matter for economic policy), allow prices to be determined in accordance

with market relationships, and allow the positive difference between the price and real costs, if it exceeds some minimum profit, to be channelled ahead of time into savings (investments). A great deal, especially in the more long-term sense, could also be contributed by linking personal income to the real product (in contrast to the present system which links personal income directly to one's own price), and leaving it up to economic policy to make nominal corrections for increases in living costs. This would have to be institutionalized in a new social agreement on distribution.

[Question] Should the restrictiveness of economic policy be increased?

[Answer] The principal means for slowing the growth of prices, however, will be a restrictive issuance policy. Therefore, its effectiveness should be increased. The issuance must cease creating income, either by financing investments, or by financing personal income. It is necessary to prevent commodity interfinancing, which is achieved by taking away or reducing bank credits in the event of interfinancing. Issuance policy should be assisted by limiting demand (with given nominal incomes), as well as by increasing supply. Both can be achieved by real positive interest rates for all depositors, both in the social and private sectors. This prevents losses; instead of purchasing, people are encouraged to conserve their purchasing power; otherwise they avoid this by purchases for stocks and a too rapid replacement of durable goods. The result is a reduction in demand. It becomes senseless to keep a stock (for example, of corn), even of foreign exchange, and this increases supply.

The danger brought by liberalized prices consists, first, of the possibility of tempting economic policy to freeze prices again, and second, that with rapid inflation the sliding of the dinar and the adjustment of the interest rates may lag behind. Although no one will rejoice at high inflation, one should still know that the rapid growth made possible by (an unsuccessful) issuance policy performs an exceptionally valuable function of restricting domestic consumption to a level below that of the good produced, making possible the gradual repayment of the foreign debt. In view of the fact that it is foreign debt that is our biggest problem, the failures in stabilizing prices should be utilized precisely in order to solve it. In the import sector, i.e., in regard to the exchange rate of the dinar and its transfer to domestic prices, economic policy should constantly keep the initiative in its own hands. Since it is precisely in the sector of interest (and the exchange rate) that this is most important, we can persuade ourselves at once that 5 percent interest rates with stable prices, 15 percent interest rates with 10 percent inflation, and 105 percent interest rates with 100 percent inflation ensure or establish completely identical relationships in the economy, in the sense of socioeconomic relationships. It is precisely interest rates at the level of inflation, as a minimum, that ensure a socialist nature for the economy.

[Question] And the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program?

[Answer] Everything that has been said applies, however, to the easier part of the work that we have assigned through the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program. In fact, it applies to its short-term scope. The long-term task--not in the sense that we can postpone it indefinitely, but

rather in the awareness that it can only be carried out gradually, with small but persistent steps--has to do with increasing the efficiency of our economic activity in the broadest sense, from the OOUR to society as a whole, in all of its activities. Thus far almost nothing has been done in this direction. Attempts like the rationalization of the university network in Serbia, the reassignment of administrators to machines at Gorenje, and the introduction of efficient production organizations, as with the Karic brothers in Pec, IBI in Kranje, or the Zadar example, are quite isolated.

The hypertrophied public administration, in the state and self-management, the parallelism of state and self-management structures, the inefficient public services, from elementary school to scientific institutes--these have not even begun to be resolved. Material funds have been reduced, as a rule linearly, but the organizational structures and organizational networks have remained untouched and are only waiting for the worst to pass.

With a social management like ours, associated labor will never succeed in participating as an equal partner in the international division of labor. There are enormous reserves here. Their utilization is not necessary just for the sake of efficiency, but rather primarily in order for work to become the basic criterion for all of society. If students were really students, professors were really professors, researchers were really scientists, and the same for other sectors, there would never have been a problem with insufficient financial resources, an insufficient number of student houses, or insufficient research equipment. Unfortunately, it seems to me that there is not enough of either understanding or political will concerning this problem, which is the decisive one for self-management. The problem, of course, exceeds the jurisdiction of executive organs.

9909

CSO: 2800/15

YUGOSLAVIA

GREEK PRESS ATTACKS AIM AT GOOD-NEIGHBORLINESS

AU241723 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 21 Nov 84 p 6

[Commentary by Zoran Mandzuka: "When Colleagues Err..."]

[Text] Probably the most unpleasant thing in the journalist profession, which is not devoid of unpleasantnesses, is to speak about professional and other mistakes of colleagues. This time it is about the mistakes in Athens, made by a part of the Greek press which has recently been utterly aggressively concentrated on attacks against Yugoslavia.

The occasion is ambiguous. A peculiar manifesto recently appeared in Athens, by an author (or a group of authors) completely unknown to us, speaking as it was said, the position of the Macedonian national minority in Greece. The manifesto was sent to various addresses including, as one might have expected, newspapers of all kinds. So the Greek press carried parts of the text, whose accuracy is not essential at this moment, and in fact it was immediately pushed to the background, in a burst that may in a picturesque way indicate an admission of a sore point. Untruth was put at the center.

"Dirty Hands of Belgrade and Skopje" is only one, even the lead crude, of the contentions made by the journalists who searched for culprits--in Yugoslavia. Attacks against our country were multiplying fast; at one moment everything resembled a campaign in which all kinds of discontents--of which the issue of the Macedonian minority can be only the occasion--were pouring out through accusations against one's neighbors.

A part of the Yugoslav press, which is in any case always keen to know about events in Greece, simply reported the fact that such and such attacks on our country have occurred, just as the Yugoslav missions officially announced the fact that Yugoslavia has no share in the composition and distribution of this manifesto and can have none.

It has no share and it cannot have any, for despite its lasting and understandable interest in the conditions and circumstances in which the minority lives, it is clear that the position of the minority is conditioned above all by the degree to which life in the country where the minority lives is made democratic. In this case this means life in Greece.

And another thing: Yugoslavia has endeavored constantly and consistently with all the Greek governments--and it is doing it now with the socialist government--to have frank talks on all the problems, including the minorities, in order to confirm, precisely through a sincere and incessant dialogue, its conviction that cooperation is a field that should not be limited.

And in conclusion: It is quite certain that such and like articles and pamphlets are directed against good-neighbornliness, against the development of Yugoslav-Greek relations and cooperation which, particularly lately, have been developing successfully in the mutual interest.

Therefore, but of course not only for this reason, one can see in these misguided acts of the Greek press--which are as transparent as they are premeditated--elements of a certain pressure against the Greek premier, Andreas Papandreu, himself. He enjoys in Yugoslavia the prestige of a politician who is comprehensively interested in mutual understanding and the stability of good-neighbornliness.

CSO: 2800/98

YUGOSLAVIA

BORBA CARRIES POLITICAL SYSTEM DISCUSSION

AU211855 [Editorial Report] Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian on 1, 2 and 3-4 November on page 5 and on 5 November on page 4 carries in four installments a 6,000-word article by Milan Bajec under the general title "Discussions About the Political System," which, in the opening paragraph, refers to "more and more frequent attempts to discredit, or at least to correct, the constitutional provisions which determine the position of the republics and provinces in Yugoslavia," and specifically to the book "System and Crisis" by J. Miric, which was serialized in BORBA.

Bajec argues that the critics avoid the socioeconomic essence of the existing constitutional provisions and refuse to discuss the nation as a socioeconomic community, and he observes that the interests of the Yugoslav peoples and nationalities "are not yet manifested on the proper class foundations." He quotes Tito to demonstrate that it is false to separate class and the national interests.

Bajec invokes Kardelj in arguing that the Yugoslav Federation is a very complex structure and that those who want a SFRY Assembly chamber to express the joint interests of the working people of Yugoslavia dwell on the formal legal side of the problem based on bourgeois parliamentarism, to the exclusion of the delegate system.

Bajec asserts that statism was not the effect of the sovereignty of the republics and provinces, but, on the contrary, was the cause leading "to an increasingly destructive manifestation of their sovereignty" in the form of nationalist separatism or of unitarianism. In his view, it is statism that leads to autarky of the republics and provinces to the detriment of the people, for "no unbridled market force can disintegrate the market to such an extent as statist management can." The critics of the Constitution do not pay attention to the actual problems of socialist building and the self-managing transformation of the republics, the provinces, and the federation, Bajec says.

CSO: 2800/98

YUGOSLAVIA

BORBA VIEWS POSITIONS, DIFFERENCES OF LCY

AU251651 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 20 Nov 84 p 2

[Commentary by Ivan Torov: "On Two Tracks"]

[Excerpts] The latest discussion in the Federal Social Council for Problems of the Social System confirmed the earlier known position that the LCY, despite the rather clear program and constitutional provisions, finds it difficult to find its place and role in the implementation of the common interests in the federation. Rather categorical assessments were also made to the effect that the influence of the LCY Central Committee, its Presidium, and its working bodies on the forming of interests in the republics and provinces--interests which aspire to be established as the common ones in the federation--is practically negligible.

The extent to which the positions of the LCY and its organs are taken into consideration in the republics and provinces can perhaps be best illustrated by the example cited in the discussions: After the 14th LCY Central Committee plenum, which discussed (and adopted conclusions on) the economy and the implementation of the Stabilization Program, no republican or provincial LC organization compared its conclusions with the positions of the highest LCY party organ between the congresses, nor did it harmonize them, as they all are obliged to do both ideologically and according to the statute.

Such and similar examples--and there were many in the working papers prepared by a working group of the LCY Central Committee Presidium--clearly reflect the real state of affairs within the LCY and all the consequences of the federalization of the LCY, whose negative influence obviously could not be countered even by the quite definite and clear positions of the two latest plenums of the LCY Central Committee.

The LC appears in our practice in a twin role. There is really no dilemma about it. On the one hand, in the federation, its position depends chiefly on the conduct and readiness of the republican and provincial LC organizations and their organs, and it is predominantly one of an observer and sometimes a neutral observer.

On the other hand, the LC in the republics and provinces, as well as in the communes, is in a completely different situation, one may say a monopolistic

one. The warnings, which were also sounded at the latest session of the Federal Council, to the effect that in the implementation of the political system the LC is displaying not only a tendency to become a social force, but much more, a fundamental force which leads, decides, and influences, carry much conviction. Instead of directing and linking the activities of the subjective forces and the state, in the present complex social relations the LC sometimes takes the place of power and sometimes supports state tendencies and thus only enhances the statist relations which are strong anyway.

This means that the LC is not a cohesive and harmonizing factor; this factor is the state organization in the form of executive and administrative organs. In such a situation, the political strength of the state apparatus, particularly in the field of the socioeconomic system, is also increasing. The monopoly of the state, as it was said in the Federal Social Council, leads to a domination of the bureaucratic-technocratic structures, whose activities considerably disturb relations both in the economy and in the political system.

It is these relations that give rise to the impotence of the LC in resisting pressures that it should cover with its authority "every" interest, and to the fact that in many instances the LC identifies itself with the daily policy in the republics and provinces. In this situation, the fundamental class content and motives of activities are being lost from the essence of the LC, and national, or even group-property, territorially closed interests are prevailing.

CSO: 2800/98

YUGOSLAVIA

LCY BODY ON OPPOSITION GROUPS, POLITICAL SYSTEM

AU271015 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 22 Nov 84 p 4

[Report by I. Torov]

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 21 Nov--It is quite understandable that many current ideopolitical problems in society and the LCY were on the agenda of the LCY Central Committee Commission for Ideological and Theoretical Work which was held today under the chairmanship of Dusan Popovic), because--as was said at the meeting itself--there is too much disunity, and there are too many dilemmas and different approaches to some social phenomena which is creating confusion, and even concern, among communists, the workers class and working people.

In the introductory speech at the session, Kiro Hadzivasilev stressed that as much as the LC's orientations and the readiness and resoluteness to persevere in them despite all difficulties and trials are an expression of its most important and historically significant achievements, so is the failure to implement these orientations, that is, a delay in implementing them in practice, its greatest problem, a weak side of its activity, which has a negative impact on its position, role, and influence in society. This has caused not only serious material disturbances, Hadzivasilev says, but also ideological turbulences, confrontations, and conflicts.

Hadzivasilev also spoke at length about the activity of those groups--of which he says they are few, but not to be underestimated--which have as a common characteristic the endeavor to hamper exactly the basic LC line, to undermine the very foundations of our social order and constitutional system, and actually to bring about the abandonment of the hitherto followed revolutionary road, that is to open a road to counterrevolution, under various pretexts and guises. Their political power, he said is negligible, but in the current internal and the general world situation they are seeing some chances for themselves, using all opportunities to develop all kinds of destructive activities, which, irrespective of their very limited political effect, can cause even greater damage to our society. All these hostile, antisocialist, and anti-self-managing forces have been encouraged primarily by a wider-scale offensive of big international capital and rightist bourgeois forces against socialism and socialist movements in general. They have been riding the rushing wave of antisocialism and counting on taking advantage of problems

and difficulties we are going through for their own purposes inside our country. This has encouraged them to an insolent action.

Fuad Muhic, the first participant in the interesting debate that lasted several hours, says, among other things, that our public is considerably surprised by the fact that one still cannot discern a unified approach in the debates on the political system, especially because the LC did not contribute to ensuring that these differences be mitigated. Muhic also thinks that hostile and oppositional groups are small, but that their activity must not be underestimated. In this respect, he asked a question--do we have a unified approach to the opposition as well? He stated the examples of the Belgrade trial, the activity of Cosic and the group around him, as well as the petition of the Sarajevo Islamic fundamentalists to some Arab countries, on which the LC was failing to adopt stands in time.

Even within the LC, Ivica Racan pointed out, the attitude to the Long-Term Stabilization Program ranges from apologetics to negation, and in between are mostly one-sided interpretations, each to whatever may suit him. However, I still do not see what part of that program has been operationalized, what has been ideologically and theoretically explained and to what extent, and what has been accepted by the LC. There is currently a significant confrontation about this even within the LC itself. In the debate on the changes in the political system an a priori climate is being created--whether to change it or not. It is obvious that changes are necessary, but the question is on what basis. This argumentation--on what basis--is still being concealed, but it will have to get out to the public.

Sreta Stajic says that the opposition around Djilas and Cosic is organized to take advantage of every opportunity, and "suitcase people" are also not rare. They are the ones who go to various meetings and attack this society, all its achievements. These tendencies, in his opinion, are expressing themselves very clearly.

It Wants Post-Titoist Change

Stajic asked--how come there are, for instance, so many contrasting opinions about Miric's ideas that have gained such publicity in Borba, pertaining to confronting the Constitution with AVNOJ [the Anti-Fascist Council of the National Liberation of Yugoslavia] and to the national question, trying to separate Tito from Kardelj, and claiming that the best things he did were before the 4th Brioni plenum [in July 1966, which ousted Rankovic]. These opinions have gained currency among people, among communists, and we cannot bury our heads in the sand like ostriches, and claim something like "one should not attack; one should put forward arguments; I have not read it"; and so on. This is really, in Stajic's opinion, being irresponsible.

Stajic also said that one should also discuss in the LC what is happening in respect of changes in the political system. Some things can be discerned now. What is involved is what was said at the Serbian Assembly Constitutional Commission and about these positions of the Serbian LC Central Committee

Presidium, because some of these positions not only fail to be in accord with the Constitution, but also with the orientation we have been advocating during the struggle for the development of socialist self-management.

Stipe Suvar also thinks that ideological and political divisions are not outside, but inside the LC. This, he says, we all feel with a certain fear, especially as regards how we are going to solve them by the next congress.

According to Suvar, we are now facing new difficulties, new breakdowns are occurring, there have already increased very strong tendencies of an opposition that wants a post-Titoist change. There will be clashes over this in the LC. I do not know when, but I hope, Suvar emphasizes, that that tendency will be conquered.

CSO: 2800/98

YUGOSLAVIA

VLASI WARNS AGAINST DANGERS OF NATIONALISM IN KOSOVO

LD301656 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1131 GMT 30 Nov 84

[Excerpt] Pristina, 30 Nov (TANJUG)--Now we really have a more stable situation in every respect. Life carries on as normal in every way and we face no potential danger of the political and security situation being disturbed suddenly. In some spheres of our sociopolitical life we have succeeded in eliminating the causes which led to the counterrevolutionary events of 1981. However, it is still not sufficiently understood that nationalism represents a danger which constantly burdens and inflicts harm on sociopolitical life in general. There is still opportunism, vacillation, and obstructionism in the fight against positions and starting points of the ideology and aims of nationalistic and irredentist forces. There is still the idea that it is sufficient to calm the situation rather than change relations and eliminate the essential causes which led us to a situation which such forces took advantage of.

This was stated in an interview to Pristina youth papers BOTA E RE [Kosovo Students' Union Albanian-Language monthly] and NOVI SVET [Pristina University student paper] by Azem Vlasi, president of the Pristina LC Municipal Committee and member of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee Presidium. He added that recently the political situation has been burdened by the fact that other kinds of nationalism and reactionary forces were starting to rear their heads, and they want to take advantage of the situation in Kosovo, which was created by the escalation of Albanian nationalism and irredentism, to reactivate old reactionary debts and burdens regarding Albanians.

In response to a question whether the arrival and degree of concentration of Albanians from southern parts of Serbia, Montenegro, and Macedonia constitute a certain kind of pressure, Vlasi said, among other things:

The essential sociohistorical nature of Kosovo has for centuries been determined by its multinational character. Various tendencies toward changing this region's multinational character by force, to make it belong to one nation or another, only result in more difficult consequences for us. Therefore we must understand that every change in the demographic character of this region in abnormal political circumstances leads to major consequences for all of us, for you Yugoslav community in general, and even for relations in the Balkans. First, we Albanians must understand that emigration, or the

movement away of Serbs and Montenegrins, could lead to a situation in which Kosovo becomes ethnically pure, and this would lead to serious historic consequences for everyone, and for us Albanians, for it would open up many processes which would favor irredentist and other hostile forces and their aspirations. In this sense the arrival of Albanians from other parts of the country to Kosovo is not a good thing, neither for Kosovo, nor for the environments from which they have moved away. In other words, in socialist Yugoslavia, tendencies toward migration which lead to the formation of ethnically pure environments are not good for anyone and favor no one.

Assessing the political situation at Pristina University as stable and peaceful, Vlasi warned that the influence and presence of nationalist forces are still there. Although the majority of students understand the dimensions of the negative consequences of indoctrination with the irredentist ideology and counterrevolutionary events of 1981, Azem Vlasi considers that more time will be needed to eliminate their causes and consequences (completely).

CSO: 2800/113

YUGOSLAVIA

DOLANC ADDRESSES SECANJ CITY LCY MEETING

LD050042 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1423 GMT 4 Dec 84

[Excerpts] Secanj, 4 Dec (TANJUG)--We can have any system and norms, but if we do not work better and more they will be of no advantage to us. This was said by Stane Dolanc, a member of the SFRY Presidency, during his speech at the expanded meeting today of the Municipal Committee of the League of Communists in Secanj, devoted to ideo-political questions of our economic policy this year and next.

Our basic task, Dolanc spelled out in his message, must be the work, productive work, with which we shall repay our debts and begin to modernize our economy. Work is the moving force of society. In addition, if we were to neglect new technology, new investments, especially into computer technology, in a few years we would be in a situation which is worse than the one in which we are now.

Speaking of the political system, Stane Dolanc said that in the present complex economic conditions it was precisely the socialist self-management system which had made it possible for us to overcome the difficulties and attain successes. This goes to show that this system which has emancipated the creative energy of our working people is a system without which we cannot even imagine our future.

Discussions about the changes in our system, according to Dolanc, create a political climate which is quite unnecessary at the present time. This is why it is a good thing that all those who took part in the discussion here spoke about work, higher production, bigger exports.... Excessive orientation to changes could divert public opinion into a wrong direction while our basic task is production, work and responsibility. We can also discuss the changes. We must do so calmly and also with the proviso that we should see first what, at this point, is the most important thing for our society.

CSO: 2800/113

FEC MEMBER STAJNER VISITS INDONESIA

Received by Suharto

LD031458 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1305 GMT 3 Dec 84

[Text] Jakarta, 3 Dec (TANJUG)--President of Indonesia Suharto today received Dr Rikard Stajner, member of the Federal Executive Council and president of the Yugoslav side of the mixed Yugoslav-Indonesian Committee for Economic, Technological, Scientific and Technical Cooperation. In a very cordial and friendly atmosphere, which also characterizes political relations between the two countries, talks were held on bilateral issues and cooperation between Yugoslavia and Indonesia within the nonaligned movement "Group of 77" and other international forums.

It was also stressed that traditional friendship and similar or identical views on many international issues characterize relations between the two countries. However, it was agreed that economic cooperation between the two countries was lagging considerably behind political relations.

Both sides emphasized the need for promoting economic relations and noted the fact that both countries have significant potentials at their disposal which could contribute to the promotion of economic cooperation, their economic development and to the strengthening of their independence.

President Suharto placed particular emphasis on the importance of the fact that both sides have expressed their willingness to develop higher forms of cooperation.

Rikard Stajner particularly stressed the fact that there exist possibilities for cooperation in certain areas such as construction of electrical power installations and use of Yugoslav sea ports as distribution and processing centers for Indonesian goods intended for Yugoslavia and neighboring countries.

At the end of the talks President Suharto asked Dr Stajner to convey his greetings to Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Presidency. The talks were also attended by Ali Wardhana, minister-coordinator for Economics, Finances, Industry and Development, and Miodrag Trajkovic, the SFRY ambassador to Indonesia.

Economic Protocol Signed

LD050629 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1651 GMT 4 Dec 84

[Text] Jakarta, 4 Dec (TANJUG)--Yugoslavia and Indonesia are ready for and interested in a substantial increasing of trade and economic cooperation through joint investments and production and joint ventures on third markets.

The readiness was expressed in a protocol signed in Jakarta today, Tuesday, by members of the Yugoslav-Indonesian Mixed Committee for Economic, Technological and Scientific-Technical Cooperation.

The Yugoslav side underlined its interest in increased variety of goods exported from Indonesia including the purchases of industrial products. It is envisaged that Indonesian specialists will be promptly informed of technological achievements in Yugoslav industry so as to expand cooperation to other areas. It has also been agreed to intensify talks on the initiative for Indonesia to make use of Yugoslav ports for the storage, processing and distribution of goods in Yugoslavia and neighbouring countries.

CSO: 2800/113

YUGOSLAVIA

YUGOSLAV FOREIGN SECRETARY CABLES SUPPORT FOR PALESTINIANS

LD301926 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1123 GMT 30 Nov 84

["Message from Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, on the occasion of 29 November, International Day of Solidarity with the Palestinian People, to the UN Committee for the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People"--TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade, 30 Nov (TANJUG)--On the occasion of the International Day of Solidarity with the Palestinian People, I wish to express, on behalf of the people and Government of the SFRY, solidarity with and full support for the just struggle of the Palestinian people under the leadership of the PLO, its sole legitimate representative, for the full realization of its inalienable rights, including the right to self-determination and its own state.

Yugoslavia censures Israel's aggressive and expansionist policy and rejects Israeli practice and policy on occupied Palestinian and Arab territories, including Jerusalem, and in particular the setting up of illegal settlements.

We are deeply convinced that the crisis in the Near East cannot be resolved without the just and lasting resolution of the Palestinian question, which is at the core of the problem.

The solution to this most complex crisis in today's world, a crisis which deeply threatens international peace and security, cannot be found without the realization of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people to return to their own homes, their right to self-determination, independence, and the creation of their own national state, and Israel's withdrawal from all Palestinian and Arab territories occupied in June 1967 and afterwards. Nor can it be found without ensuring the right of all the peoples and states in the region to independence and secure development.

Together with other nonaligned countries Yugoslavia calls constantly for a solution to be found to the crisis in the Near East through the UN, which is the only framework which can ensure a just and lasting solution, based on resolutions from the General Assembly and the Security Council.

The nonaligned countries emphasize constantly that the efforts of the PLO, as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people with the

exclusive right to represent them, to solve the Palestinian question through negotiations deserve the broadest support of the international community.

Expressing full solidarity with the Palestinian people, who have been confronted with constant sufferings and trials, Yugoslavia will continue to offer all-round support and help for their just and heroic struggle for the exercise of their inalienable national rights and achievement of freedom and independence.

CSO: 2800/113

YUGOSLAVIA

RADIO COMMENTS ON YUGOSLAV-BULGARIAN RELATIONS

AU012053 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 1 Dec 84

[Text] Great publicity has been given in Sofia recently to Bulgaria's participation in the closing months of World War II. It is asserted that Bulgarian units liberated all the large towns in southwest and southeast Serbia, Macedonia, and Kosovo, and units of the National Liberation Army of Yugoslavia are called accidental fellow travelers and groups of patriots. Dragan Petrovic talks about this latest wave of refashioning history:

When one speaks about Yugoslav-Bulgarian relations, one hears the assessment that Bulgaria has in the past few years been implementing a double standard policy toward Yugoslavia. What does this mean? While on the one side Sofia, under the slogan of good-neighborliness, strives to create the illusion of good and friendly relations existing between the two countries, on the other side it carries out an anti-Yugoslav and anti-Macedonian policy.

How does this look in practice? Only 4 months ago, a joint communique was signed in Sofia at the conclusion of the visit to Bulgaria by Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council. This official document says among other things that Yugoslavia and Bulgaria have confirmed their readiness to develop bilateral relations on the basis of a consistent respect for and application of the principles of independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, inviolability of borders, equality, mutual respect, mutual benefit, and noninterference in internal affairs. The document further says that Yugoslavia and Bulgaria have confirmed that cooperation should be developed and solutions to open questions should be sought in conformity with the principles of the Final Act of Helsinki.

This was not much, but it was not little, either, as an indication of possible changes for the better. That no illusions were entertained even at that moment is demonstrated by Milka Planic's statement on her return from Sofia when she said, among other things, that the future will show how useful her visit had been.

Let us now see how this future of only 4 months, from the end of July to the end of November, was used by the Bulgarian side in conformity with the signed official document. Ten days after the end of the visit, Sofia asserted--as it had on earlier occasions--that the Ilinden Uprising was an uprising by the

Bulgarian people in Macedonia. Further on the journal of the Bulgarian National Defense Ministry, continuing its anti-Macedonian stance, sought help from an author such as Kosta Churnushanov, about whom it is known that he was an overt fascist and for that reason spent several years in prison in postwar Bulgaria.

In October, the Bulgarian side canceled its participation at two border rallies in Yugoslavia, on the border with Macedonia, requesting that exhibitions devoted to the first session of ASNOM [Anti-Fascist Council of National Liberation of Macedonia] and the 40th anniversary of the modern Macedonian state be closed. In the same month, Sofia hosted an international gathering of writers devoted to the 70th birth anniversary of poet and antifascist Nikola Vapsarov, who was executed by shooting in 1942 in fascist Bulgaria. Despite the (?edifying) title of the gathering, Peace--a Hope for the Globe, they did not forget to forget that Nikola Vapsarov belonged to the Macedonian people, whose struggle for social and national liberation he strongly emphasized in his verse.

The Bulgarian film industry and the movie "Salvation," obviously also play a special role. The movie, which negates the existence of the Macedonian people and of its national liberation struggle and propagates great-Bulgarian pretensions toward Yugoslav territories, was awarded a special prize in the middle of November at the Bulgarian Film Festival in Varna. It is pointed out in Sofia that this movie rounds off a 40-year period of filmmaking in Bulgaria.

Finally, the participation of Bulgaria in the last act of World War II has recently received great publicity in Bulgaria. In the press, on the radio, television, in books, Bulgarian historians and military leaders assert that the first stage of the liberation war in Serbia and Macedonia was concluded, as they say, with magnificent victories that wreathed Bulgarian soldiers in glory.

It also asserted that the Bulgarians liberated all the major towns in Serbia, Macedonia, and Kosovo, and units of the National Liberation Army of Yugoslavia are called accidental fellow travelers and groups of patriots.

When such Bulgarian historiography is analyzed, one notices an interesting point: the greater the historical distance from World War II, the greater the contribution of the Bulgarian Army to the liberation of Yugoslavia, and the lesser the contribution of the National Liberation Army of Yugoslavia. If the Bulgarian historiography continues in this progression--movie making has already accomplished it--even the occupation will soon turn into liberation.

Modern literature knows a school of science fiction which is based on the refashioning of historical events and the creation of so-called alternative history. From all that has been listed above, the contribution of Bulgarian historiography--and others--to fiction alone is clear to us. We see no contribution to literature, even less to science, and least to Yugoslav-Bulgarian good-neighborly relations.

YUGOSLAVIA

KRAGUJEVAC GATHERING DISCUSSES FEDERAL SYSTEM

AU011731 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1251 GMT 15 Nov 84

[Excerpts] Kragujevac, 15 Nov (TANJUG)--The forms of decentralization are very developed in our country at all levels, and the level of autonomy and the powers of the republics, provinces, and communes is greater than in similar political territorial units in other countries. However, the desire to implement the federal principles as fully as possible, to provide as independent positions as possible for the autonomous provinces, and to entrust the communes with the widest possible range of rights and duties, has led to shortcomings because of which the entire social community suffers. This is one of the opinions--presented by Professor Dr Miodrag Jovicic of Novi Sad--at the discussion today at a scientific gathering at the Svetozar Markovic University of Kragujevac. The gathering is discussing "Sociopolitical Communities in the Sociopolitical System of Yugoslavia: the Constitutional Concepts and Practice."

Our present federal system was said to be a system closest to a confederation, and this assertion is underpinned with the fact that the consent of the assemblies of all six republics is needed for any amendment to the Federal Constitution. The constitutional principles of 1984, based on the desire to solve the problems of our multinational community burdened by its past, have not stood the test of practice.

In the opinion of Academician Dr Jovan Djordjevic, the position and the mutual relations among the federation, the republics, and autonomous provinces are even more complicated. The Constitution defines the autonomous provinces as a component part of the Republic, which is to say Serbia. This dualism in the position and the relations of the autonomous provinces has not been worked out precisely in the Constitution, and this applies to the SFRY Constitution and even the Constitution of Serbia. This leads to a certain malfunctioning of the sociopolitical system of the Republic and gives rise to very complicated federal units. The opinion was also heard that this leads to differences between Serbia on the one hand and other republics on the other.

What are the solutions in the view of those taking part in the discussion? There is no need even to discuss the necessity of the federal system in our country. However, one should seek better and more practical solutions in the organization of the federation. The status of the federal units, and particularly the division of powers, so as to make the Yugoslav community more efficient in the general interest. The scientific gathering will continue its work tomorrow.

YUGOSLAVIA

KRAGUJEVAC GATHERING ON REPUBLICS, PROVINCES

AU011737 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2100 GMT 16 Nov 84

[Excerpts] Kragujevac, 16 Nov (TANJUG)--The scientific gathering discussing "Sociopolitical Communities in the Sociopolitical System of Yugoslavia: the Constitutional Concept and Practice" continued in Kragujevac today. The majority of those taking part in the discussion agreed that the system of our state deviates from a classical federal system and is approaching a confederation, and they presented several arguments to support their views. However, the division of legislative powers between the Republic and the provinces is more important. The present constitutions are framed in such a way that not all of their parts can be applied in practice, since real conditions for application are lacking because of a clash of differing interests. They must therefore be technically polished up and brought closer to reality.

Academician Professor Dr Radomir Lukic last evening presented an interesting view on the sovereignty of the republics and provinces. Academician Lukic asserts that the republics have a greater sovereignty than the federation, because the legal acts they adopt belong to them alone, while the federal acts are common to all. Likewise, the provinces are above the Republic of Serbia, because they are also members of the federation and are thus represented twice. All these views are well known.

Some people are in favor of amending the Constitution and others against, and it is necessary for somebody to make a decision. In the view of Academician Lukic, this should be done by the people in a referendum deciding, for instance, what Constitution they want. In this way the problem will be solved quickly and technically correctly. In the opposite case, increasing difficulties and differences will occur.

Taking part in the discussion, Dr Mijat Sukovic, vice president of the Federal Executive Council, listed 10 fields in which, according to those attending the gathering, the Constitution should be amended. The present solutions, Mijat Sukovic said, are not ideal and not the only possible ones, but he did not agree that the problems in our society arise from constitutional provisions rather than from a distortion of the political system. Thus many difficulties would remain unsolved through an amendment of the Constitution.

CSO: 2800/113

YUGOSLAVIA

OBSTACLES TO SMALL PRIVATE BUSINESS DISCUSSED

Zagreb DANAS in Serbo-Croatian 13 Nov 84 pp 10-13

[Article by Zeljko Kruselj: "Who Is Bothered by the Private Sector"]

[Text] Kiro Gligorov, and he is entirely right, says that the development of small business is going at a "snail's pace." The long-term economic stabilization program is only at the beginning of any serious implementation, and un-wished-for dilemmas are already reviving concerning the expediency of its developmental commitments. Nor is it any help, though it is a well-known fact, that the stabilization program has not made any kind of radical change of direction in the treatment of small business, since there is not any party or government document of any significance which has not given it a definite place and importance.

In every discussion of small business today, if it is at all serious, it is referred to as a "lasting structural component and organic need of the entire economy." It is no accident whatsoever that about half of production in the world economy comes precisely from miniature plants with only a few dozen or even fewer employees. Human needs, which are growing every day and becoming more diverse, cannot be met and satisfied by large systems operating in strictly defined production lines and with a limited assortment. There is an ever greater demand for individual creation and the work of craftsmen. In his recently translated book "The Third Wave" Alvin Toffler speaks with inspiration about how that tendency will continue to become stronger in the future. By contrast with the "second," which is characterized by industrialization and uniformity, the "third" will inevitably neglect large-series production and turn toward individual needs.

But we need not go so far into the future. Vjekoslav Srb, chairman of the Croatian Republic Committee for Energy, Industry, Mining and the Crafts and Trades, recently mentioned that in Croatia alone there is a list of three typed pages of conferences, conventions and other events on the topic of small business. Yet this has not helped at all in reducing the size of the disproportion between the positions proclaimed and their implementation.

Quietly Turning a Deaf Ear

Perhaps the most important is after all the last analysis made by the Economics Institute in Zagreb to meet the needs of the Economic Chamber and the Croatian Assembly. It speaks among other things about specific features in the economic activity of those small units, and the most important is satisfying a portion of the demand for goods and services which the large systems have difficulty meeting in an economically optimum way, so it imports them. Further, there is the flexible production program because of adaptation to the changes in demand on the market and the broader possibility for using new technological solutions. The goals which should be aimed at in the development of small business, the analysis states, are manifested in its contribution to general economic growth, in the impact it has toward changing and developing the economic structure, in the impetus it gives to technological progress, and in the sizable possibility for creating new jobs. The figure mentioned in public for the entire country is 1.4 million potential jobs! These goals will certainly be achieved in the context of various restrictions, perhaps the most important of which is that the large production and distribution systems have not played an active enough role in stimulating the development of small units. The analysis also mentions numerous troubles because of the drop in purchasing power and curtailment of investments, the shrinking of social accumulation, the technological dependence on foreign countries, the ineffective degree of organization at the level of the entire society, the excessive bureaucratization and normativism, as well as disturbances in vocational orientation which are bringing about a simultaneous shortage and surplus of the necessary vocational specialties.

The authors of the analysis draw the conclusion from everything enumerated that "small business is not a reservation for easy resolution of economic difficulties," especially not over the short term, which under the burden of our present problems is very often expected. In the debates in the Croatian Assembly it has even been emphasized that this conception of "salvation" could "compromise" the long-range plans for its development.

It is obvious that neither the authority of political forums nor that of scientific institutions is sufficient to get development moving from a dead standstill. In Gligorov's word "there are still people who believe that small business is the offspring of the transitional period, of our underdevelopment, a relic of the past, a concession to something which is not our future." As though people deliberately forgot that the crisis is now occurring in the conventional industries which have been demanding an immense concentration of capital, technology and people. The long-range program, that is, clearly states that there are 1 million unemployed, almost as many workers abroad, and 1-1.5 million more people employed than required by the technical and technological structure of the present economy, constitutes sufficient evidence that that strategy has even less chance of solving the problem of unemployment over the long run.

So, where, then, is the real problem? Why the ideological vacillation? Why do individuals, bodies and agencies simply turn a deaf ear to what has already been agreed on at all levels? It seems that the origin of this "obstruction"

of small business is in general located precisely in the attitude toward the private sector. More precisely stated, toward the possibility of expanding "personal labor with the citizen's own means of labor."

Why is every occasion taken to "warn" that the development of small business will "threaten socialist development and the self-managing character of our society"? Moreover, the strengthening of private initiative will bring about a "stratification and class differentiation and also a return to the bourgeois concept of development." However, a still greater problem arises in practice because various bodies on whom numerous permits, accommodations, and credit, tax and other measures depend "quietly turn a deaf ear." In practice they do only what they must to pay "tribute" to the proclaimed policy, but not a whit more. There is never any shortage of excuses for not being able to move more broadly and boldly in creating conditions for development of small business. Another equally important reason for the inertia of opstina administrations does not have all that much to do with ideology. It has to do with taxes on contract organizations of associated labor, whose expansion our society is particularly desirous of, since this is a transitional form whereby self-employment becomes associated labor. Their income tax goes to the republic budget, not the opstina budget. The opstina, then, does not have a material incentive to issue operating permits and permits for use of commercial space.

Legalization of Everyone's Work

Now that tax policy is already under discussion, we need to mention that it is not satisfactory by any means, especially concerning the private sector. An up-to-date tax system has still not been built that would be capable of conducting a policy of limiting social differences without smothering successful work and development. It is inevitable that large social differences should come about through differing labor and differing results of labor, but it is the appropriate distribution in society and an effective tax system that are supposed to bring those differences within tolerable limits.

"The entire mechanism," Gligorov warned, "should be aimed at legalizing everyone's work, at scrutiny of its results and at fair treatment of the income realized. That will strengthen every individual's conscience about his obligations to the community and will not turn him into a dual personality who is a self-manager in the forenoon, but in the afternoon a moonlighter getting around many social standards, with the moral justification that it can't be done otherwise, since the work and income in the forenoon are not enough to live on, and illegal earnings in the afternoon without obligations, as an expression of necessity, is becoming the general rule, so that conscience is pacified, as is the case with every widespread phenomenon!"

The discussion of these ideological quandaries flared up particularly in the public after the BORBA round table about Cedo Grbic's book "Socijalizam i rad privatnim sredstvima" [Socialism and Self-Employment]. The polemicists exchanged a host of "labels" in fierce conflict. The opponents of opening up broad prospects for self-employment were called "dogmatists" and ideologues of a kind of "Maoism," while advocates of self-employment, Grbic first of all,

became spokesmen of a new or "rightwing dogma," "restorers of capitalism," and indeed even "Djilasites." Indeed the very level of the dialogue in which such "labels" are exchanged makes it evident that both time and effort are needed to clear up a great number of ideological controversies and things which are unclear in practice.

It is interesting, however, to note that the criticism of the views in Grbic's book has been narrowly and one-sidedly aimed at his portrayal of the role of dogmatism concerning the private sector. No one has brought any kind of arguments to bear in disputing Grbic's analysis of how dogma arose in underdeveloped Russia after the October Revolution, of that sector's development in our country after the Liberation, nor indeed the long-term economic patterns which are operative even today. This applies above all to the rapid diminishment of the private sector's role in overall social production, the massive use of labor in the private sector to earn a second income, and the low level of association of personal labor in the system of associated labor. Over the last 30 years the social product of the private sector has grown 2.9-fold, while the socialized sector has grown all of eightfold over the same time. Thus the share of the private sector in the gross social product has dropped from 30.5 percent to 13.7 percent over that period. The rapid disappearance of the peasants as a separate class through extensive hiring in associated labor has also resulted in this present altered economic structure. Yet, to use Grbic's words, while the "dogmatists frighten the people with a supposed strengthening of capitalistic elements," the statistics argue the reverse. That is why he feels that the polemics have "confirmed the soundness of views concerning the strength of the dogma, indeed they have even gone beyond," since it has gone to the point of "completely negating the role of the private sector and of indicating the need for its complete disappearance." Etore Poropat of the Chamber of Opstinas in the Croatian Assembly is also especially caustic when he points to the "aggressive ultraleftwing dogmatic forces." Poropat regards them as the principal check on development of small business.

Leasing and Hired Labor

The controversies over the private sector broke out during the drafting of the proposed version of the Law on the Crafts and Trades. The Executive Council of the Croatian Assembly, which was the sponsor of the bill, entrusted the drafting to the Croatian Republic Committee for Energy, Industry, Mining and the Crafts and Trades. The bill contains a number of innovations that were not in the old law, offering greater opportunities for the development of the crafts and trades. It would thus be possible to found craft and trade establishments for activities similar to those of the crafts and trades (the keeping of business books, marketing, prototype production, fashion design, and so on). Moreover, under certain conditions the dwelling could be used as the place of business. Two craftsmen or tradesmen can each have their establishment in a single place of business. Provision is made whereby a craft and trade establishment can employ up to 10 workers, and the opstina assembly can issue a permit for yet another 5 workers. Craft and trade services could be performed as a secondary occupation in those service activities specified by the opstina assembly. Handicrafts could be practiced in the production crafts and trades for which no specialized training has been prescribed.... These

and some other innovations contained in the bill were debated in mid-October by the republic council for affairs of the social system. Mainly supporting the bill, the council discussed the most debatable problem, that is, the rental of privately owned equipment by other persons. The opinion was expressed that this "ought not to be prevented," especially since the "institution of rental has been built into some of the laws in effect." If the emergence of private enterprise is to be avoided, in the opinion of the council, a limit would have to be set on the "size of property which an individual can have depending on the line of self-employment he engages in," while the law would establish the "conditions under which leasing can be done."

Josip Vrhovec, member of the SFRY State Presidency, recently pointed out how sensitive the question of leasing is. He mentioned that "enrichment of the private sector to the detriment of society is untenable." The means whereby this is achieved is "reproduction of capital by the logic of that capital's investment rather than labor, thereby violating a basic principle of the constitution."

There is also a dispute over Article 11 of the Constitution of SR [Socialist Republic] Croatia, under which "no one can directly or indirectly realize material or other gain by exploiting someone else's labor." One of the interpretations of that article, in the opinion of Ivan Pljesa, a delegate in the Croatian Assembly, is that the owner of the means of labor may not employ additional manpower. Pljesa says that it is also a commitment of the LCY Program to eliminate hired labor as a remnant of the old system.

When the number of workers is spoken about as a definition of small business, Dr Stipe Suvar is suspicious. Today, for example, as he put it, just a few workers can create a value expressed in billions in the electronics industry thanks to high technology. Suvar therefore warns that we must ultimately "agree to what extent we can tolerate the element of exploitation in the private sector." That is why, in Suvar's opinion, the only sensible solution is for us to tie small business to big business and subject it to a process of socialization that has been outlined.

The Legislative and Legal Commission of the Croatian Assembly, which also gave consideration to hesitations of this kind aroused by the bill, suggested to its chambers that they not adopt it. The commission's opinion was honored, and the bill was removed from the agenda of the last session of the Assembly. The Legislative and Legal Commission, that is, concluded on the subject of leasing that anyone who engages in a craft or trade must also be the owner of the equipment used. Otherwise "individuals would rent out their capital realized without labor," and such relations would be based on "realization of income from capital by the owner of capital." Moreover, the commission felt that the name of the proposed law did not correspond to its content. That is, it does not regulate the crafts and trades engaged in in the socialized sector. At the same time the title is unsuitable because the role of the private sector is not confined solely to the crafts and trades, but also exists in certain other activities which were not covered by the bill.

Since it is more than obvious that with respect to the crafts and trades some people think that not enough is being done, while others feel that what has been offered is somehow too much, Vjekoslav Srb hopes on behalf of the proponents that a "certain compromise" will be found before the next session.

One of the important issues which have not been resolved is the financing of its development. The Executive Council of the Croatian Assembly has taken the position that the proposal that small business be financed with a special contribution of the entire economy and through formation of a certain fund that would be built up for its development, as well as through special banking and financial institutions, is not acceptable. The necessary conditions for something like that, put simply, do not exist in the present situation. But that does not mean that the Executive Council will be sitting on its hands. A whole series of measures and accommodations have been proposed which might diminish the disproportion between the proclaimed policy and practice.

There is no longer an abundance of time for ideological debates. If the dilemmas are soon cleared up about the proposed version of the Law on the Crafts and Trades, bolder moves can be made toward more integral development of small business. And then, as Nikola Basic, delegate in the Croatian Assembly and secretary of the Republic Conference of the Socialist Alliance, has put it, "if necessary we will dismiss the people who are holding back the implementation of commitments of this kind."

7045
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YUGOSLAVIA

SFRY AID TO LIBERATION MOVEMENTS CONTINUES

LD040036 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1752 GMT 3 Dec 84

[Text] Belgrade, 3 Dec (TANJUG)--Yugoslavia continues this year, too, in keeping with the principles of the movement of non-alignment, to support and help liberation movements and victims of aggression throughout the world, firmly resisting more and more frequent interventions, aggressions and interferences in internal affairs of other countries.

Yugoslavia's help includes political support to the liberation struggle, humanitarian aid, education of students and the organization of solidarity actions with peoples struggling for freedom, it was stressed today, Monday, in Belgrade at the Yugoslav Socialist Alliance Federal Conference Committee for Help to Liberation Movements and Victims of Aggression.

As part of its help the Yugoslav Government has thus made grants amounting to 255 million dinars (200 dinars to the dollar) from the solidarity fund with non-aligned and other developing countries to 17 countries in Africa which were hit this year by disastrous drought.

At present three liberation movements--PLO, SWAPO and Polisario--have political representation offices in Yugoslavia. A continual contact is maintained also with representatives of progressive movements from the south of Africa and Latin America, it was stated at a meeting today which marked the beginning of the week of solidarity with liberation movements and aggression victims.

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YUGOSLAVIA

GRBIC DISCUSSES CRITICISM OF HIS BOOK ON PRIVATE ENTERPRISE

Zagreb DANAS in Serbo-Croatian 13 Nov 84 pp 11-13

[Interview with Cedo Grbic, member of the Constitutional Court of Croatia: "A Prophet in His Own Country"; interviewer, date and place not specified]

[Text] Cedo Grbic, member of the Constitutional Court of Croatia, was assigned a very responsible task of heading the subgroup for small business in the working group for drafting the Long-Range Economic Stabilization Program. Even though the commitments to the development of small business have been easily adopted at all levels, Grbic has often been the target of criticism, and indeed of rude challenges, because of his unambiguous views concerning the private sector.

[Question] How do you interpret the fact that your book "Socijalizam i rad privatnim sredstvima" has encountered rather adverse reactions, especially here in Zagreb? What is happening in the ideological sphere when the present role and prospects of the private sector within the entirety of the economic system is denied so harshly?

[Answer] It is a well-known saying that it is most difficult to be a prophet in one's own country. But the reasons for and background of these attacks are much more serious. The separate document on development of small business which was an integral part of the Long-Range Economic Stabilization Program was published a year before my book appeared. It is not difficult to see that I elaborated those same ideological positions taken in the document in my book. As we know, the Long-Range Program ... has been adopted at all levels and is the only legal program for consolidating our economy. I have the impression, then, that that is not so much an attack on me as on the conception of small business contained in the Long-Range Program.

You ask why I have been encountering such resistance precisely in Zagreb. I would not know how to answer that precisely. I would have expected to be attacked more harshly in certain underdeveloped communities, since I argued in my book that in such communities the criteria are stiffer for development of both private work and of small business in general. That is simply a regular pattern in underdeveloped communities.

[Question] The greatest number of attacks on your views are related to "agro-business." This phenomenon has been adversely evaluated in society, and it is regarded as a dangerous form of enrichment without labor. However, on several occasions you have declared in public and written that the "hounding" of agro-business" is actually holding back the further development of agriculture. In other words, you support this phenomenon and advocate its expansion!

[Answer] Our polemics are full of one-sidedness, which is why my views have been treated in this way. I have been saying, and I say now, that I do not support crime and I do not defend criminals. I am referring here to the pattern whereby influential individuals or managers of agricultural combines co-operate with themselves and satisfy their own private interests by abusing the interests of society.

I repeat once again that I have been saying that the managers of agricultural combines ought not and must not cultivate someone else's land. That always gives rise to suspicion. Maybe they have paid for everything, maybe they have even done all the work themselves, but they cannot erase the suspicion that socially owned resources and machinery are being used in this.

Meanwhile, what have I been defending? The conflict actually broke out over the way the land is cultivated. At that time I presented an argument which I defend even now, namely that it is extremely important for every system, and a socialist system in particular, that every foot of ground be cultivated. The other side said that it agreed, but that it was more important how the land is cultivated. So, the land can be left uncultivated if someone is doing it in a way which we don't like. This is where we parted company. I feel that if the land for whatever reason cannot be cultivated by a combine, nor by the peasant, then let it be leased and cultivated by anyone who wishes and has the money to invest in production. Why should we object if the individual earns money when food production is one of our strategic interests. Another important problem is that the fight against agrobusiness is also holding back the process of pooling the land. The only attractive program of that kind was carried out when some of the Kutjevo vineyards were planted and brought the owners of the pooled land high income. Instead of expanding this process, from which both the private operator and the combine have great benefit, all of that has now gone dead.

[Question] How do you interpret the fact that the picture of the private sector is based on the cases of excess and the violations of legality, while the increasingly more evident white-collar crime in the socialized sector is not being given more vigorous treatment in the political and legal sphere?

[Answer] This exaggeration of crime in the private sector is also aimed at belittling it. The constructive examples, and there are quite a few of them, are not being sufficiently presented to the public. That climate which represents the craftsmen and tradesmen as a congenital thief, especially when it comes to collecting taxes, has helped to bring the reputation of that livelihood down to a disturbingly low level. A young man does not see that he has any lasting future there. This kind of insecurity is also deterring the present craftsmen and tradesmen from making longer-term investments in production.

Nor is it easier for the socialized sector. We have so burdened the economy with regulations of the most diverse kind, sometimes even contradictory, that the managers must violate them in the interests of their own collectives. If this were strictly enforced, all the professional managers would be in the defendant's box at one time or another. Experience has shown that later it usually turns out in court that they have been unfairly accused or they themselves did not derive material benefit from the prohibited action.

[Question] In our society today there is what at least appears to be a contradictory tendency both to diminish social differences and at the same time to overcome leveling in distribution.

[Answer] I consider doing away with leveling as an extremely important issue which our society faces. We simply have to stimulate those most productive and creative forces of society to drive this weak economy of ours so that it can make inroads into the world on an equal footing. However, if we have leveling, that simply does not work.

[Question] But that surely means that the already disturbing social differences would be deepened even more.

[Answer] That would certainly happen in the present crisis situation. But this kind of radical measure must not be viewed only in the short term. It would quickly change the attitude toward labor at all levels, would considerably raise productivity and would create the real basis for all employed people to have a far better situation than they do now, but on the basis of high output and quality production. Numerous analyses also show that wherever high income is earned, there is no absenteeism, unnecessary sick leave, internal conflicts, and no flourishing of work in the "gray sector."

[Question] One also hears in public very harsh criticism as to income derived from capital. This is said to be a way of realizing high income that is unsuitable to the socialist form of ownership.

[Answer] The term "rentier" is applied to many things wholesale. There is another and far more suitable form, which is called "the right to realize income on the basis of past labor." Society has acknowledged that way of realizing income only with respect to foreign exchange savings. Foreign exchange is urgently necessary to us, and no one raises the question of the expediency of that decision. However, what difference is it if the money realized on the basis of past labor is invested in land, machines, a place of business, tourism? All of that is actually investment in new production and a precondition for creation of new income. So, our economic policy ought to stimulate all those ways of investing private capital in production, instead of diverting it to all the forms of consumption even today, which sometimes even goes to perverse proportions. There are now cases when because of prohibiting investment in production we stimulate the purchasing of expensive automobiles, summer and winter vacations abroad, the building of luxurious weekend cottages and everything else which brings society no benefit whatsoever.

[Question] In the debates in political forums and in the Croatian Assembly opinions have been expressed on several occasions to the effect that there are certain differences between the constitution and the LCY Program on the question of self-employment. How much basis is there for those opinions?

[Answer] The details can be differently interpreted, but it is a fact that the constitution and the LCY Program guarantee freedom for private employment in agriculture and the crafts and trades. Here our system differs essentially from the fundamental commitments of the other socialist countries, with certain minor exceptions. I think the first thing we should look at is when those various documents were written. Thus the LCY Program contains a section which says that the peasant cannot have a tractor. But one should realize that this was written at a time when even the socialized sector did not possess tractors. The development of technology has long ago overcome that. That is why it is nonsensical to appeal to that kind of provision or similar ones which are the product of their own time and of specific social circumstances.

[Question] One of the basic social commitments today is that associated labor be the principal vehicle for development of small business, in which the private sector is a part. Have the real preconditions been created at this moment for such an important step in the development of small business?

[Answer] Unfortunately, the necessary conditions have not yet been created. The problem lies precisely in development of small business within the socialized sector. Here we are lagging behind terribly. The reason is that the first phase of industrialization is not yet over. Just listen, for example, to our leaders who are constantly emphasizing the pooling of all sorts of things both at the opstina level and also at the republic level. Thus so long as that is the primary social and economic task, there cannot be any serious talk of development of small business.

[Question] Do you think that the economic system has not been set up in a way to stimulate the investment of associated labor in small business?

[Answer] I have already proposed at certain gatherings, and I will do so in the future, that the present conception of the OOUR [basic organization of associated labor] be reassessed. The Law on Associated Labor should be touched up somewhat so that OOUR's are set up more flexibly and relieved of excessive administrative intervention and excessively costly social overhead. Only in that case can we expect that associated labor will actually be the vehicle of development in small business. We should also mention that only in achieving the interests of both sides can the "tie-up" of the social and private, which is now under suspicion, be given a plus sign. Private and socialized labor, just like small business and big business, harmoniously complement one another, and the tendency to artificially separate them is untenable.

7045
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YUGOSLAVIA

BOOKLET SHOWING SFRY ISLAND AS ALBANIAN BANNED

AU282224 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 22 Nov 84 p 8

[Lj. Dj. report]

[Text] Titograd, 21 Nov--Today the Titograd District Court banned the tourist booklet "Ada-Ulcinj," published a few years ago, because it shows the Ada Island, which belongs entirely to the SFRY, as a part of Albania's territory. I think that all the necessary conditions now exist for banning this booklet, Djordjije Vujovic, representative for the public prosecution, said. He informed the court that the investigation is in progress to determine the concrete responsibility for this omission. Miseli Sami, representative of the basic organization of associated labor, also agreed with the banning of the booklet. "I do not know," Sami said. "How it happened that this omission was made, among other things, also because I have been working in the Ada basic organization of associated labor only for a short time, but those who are better informed have told me that the booklet "Ada-Ulcinj" was printed by the Slobodna Dalmacija News Publishing and Printing Work Organization in Split in 1980 or 1981 and that it was printed in 100,000 copies, of which 95,000 copies were received by the Ada organization and 5,000 by the Montenegro-Ekspress Organization of Associated Labor. So far, 547 copies of the booklet, banned today, have been found. According to the court's decision, these copies as well as any other that will be found will be destroyed.

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YUGOSLAVIA

MIRIC BOOK POLEMICS CONTINUE IN BORBA

AU222126 [Editorial Report] Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian on 17/18 November on page 2 carries a 3,500-word article by Dr Fuad Muhic, and on 19 November on page 5 a 2,100-word reply by Dr Jovan Miric, in connection with Miric's book "System and Crisis" which was serialized in BORBA 12 through 29 October. Both articles are reprinted from Sarajevo SVIJET. Muhic's article appeared in SVIJET on 5 November, and Miric's reply on 19 November.

Muhic says that Miric "is perhaps the first Yugoslav theoretician who approached the criticism of the system in its entirety, not leaving a single element outside consideration." He ascribes to Miric the fundamental premise that the 1974 Constitution made possible a "bourgeois national and political restoration" and predicts that polemical sparks will fly about Miric's interpretation of the circumstances leading to that Constitution, as a compact of nationalist forces.

Muhic thinks that Miric does not allow for a different interpretation, to the effect "that the sovereignty of the republics and the federal elements in the essence of the provinces were a legitimate conclusion of a process" in which the position of the peoples and nationalities underwent many adjustments. "In a rather extended period of our post-war history, the pressure of unitarian tendencies threatened to interrupt the equitable relationships between the class and the national elements in the essence of the revolution," Muhic says, and "the 1974 Constitution wanted to erect an efficient barrier to such situations."

Had the leaderships consciously created the present situation, Muhic said, "they should be accused of a bourgeois counterrevolution (at least this is the conclusion indicated by Miric's writing). On the other hand, which force (excluding the possibility of a coup d'etat according to some foreign example) could annul the constitutional forms of national and people's sovereignty, or could reduce our nationalities to second-rank citizens. We believe none! And therefore we are convinced that not even the alienated, in some instances disarranged system of relations can be returned to a normal course through a criticism of the provisions of our highest legal instrument [the Constitution], but primarily through a practical clearing up of all the sediments that accumulated in the past period in our reality and that conflict with the actual spirit of the 1974 Constitution."

Miric in his reply calls Muhic's article "the first serious reflection on my articles" which followed "a number of gross and poorly argued disqualifications and insinuations" in the media. He denies that he postulated that the 1974 Constitution ensued under the pressure of nationalism and separatism. Answering the question whether "the present alienating relations in the federation and the disintegrating processes would be terminated with the abolition of the 1974 Constitution," he says that "neither can a constitutional act by itself establish an essentially new situation, nor can it put an end to negative processes. This of course does not mean that it cannot influence these processes significantly."

Miric says that it is not his wish "to return the sovereignty to the federal state (the federation), but to affirm the federal principle of the organization and functioning of our political community," and he does not deny the right of the national entities to demonstrate their authenticity. He asks: "If in the course of the 10 years of the 'rule' of the new Constitution we fell into the gravest and all-embracing crisis (which we did), is it not reasonable as well as legitimate to ask whether and to what extent the system itself generated that crisis?"

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YUGOSLAVIA

BRIEFS

YUGOSLAV-NORWEGIAN BANKING AGREEMENT--Belgrade, 5 Dec (TANJUG)--The Yugoslav and Norwegian Governments signed here today, Wednesday, an agreement on the consolidation of the Yugoslav side's principal payments to Norway due this year. Under the agreement, Yugoslavia has been approved a credit under favourable conditions. A special agreement regulating the implementation of the inter-governmental agreement was also signed--by the Zagreb Bank, on behalf of the Yugoslav Government; and a consortium of Norwegian banks, on behalf of the Norwegian Government. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 1743 GMT 5 Dec 84 LD]

SERBIANS VISIT MACEDONIA--Skopje, 5 Dec (TANJUG)--Tome Bukleski, president of the Macedonian Presidency, received in Skopje today a delegation of the republican headquarters of the Serbian Territorial Defense, led by Lieutenant Colonel General Spasoje Todorovic, commander of the Serbian Territorial Defense. Discussing the development of Macedonia as a whole, the visits from Serbia were informed in particular of the defense preparations and organizational standards of the Territorial Defense in Macedonia. As reported, while in Macedonia, the Serbian delegation will visit some headquarters and institutions of the Territorial Defense as well as a number of organizations of associated labor in order to acquaint itself with the level of development of Territorial Defense reached in Macedonia. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1538 GMT 5 Dec 84 LD]

ALGERIAN JOURNALISTIC AGREEMENT--Algiers, 30 Nov (TANJUG)--An agreement between the federations of Yugoslav and Algeria [as received] has been signed at the end of a seven-day visit paid by a delegation of Yugoslav journalists to Algeria. The cooperation agreement between Yugoslav and Algerian journalists throughout the next four years, envisages various forms of cooperation between the federations of journalists of the two countries and their pledge to contribute to the promotion of relations and cooperation between the two countries' information media. In order to improve the Yugoslav and Algerian public's knowledge of the two countries, Yugoslav and Algerian professional journalists' organizations also commit themselves to stimulate the placing of news items in the media of their countries. The agreement also contains provisions for exchanges of study groups of journalists and for exchanges of information and documentation. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 0908 GMT 30 Dec 84 LD]

MACEDONIAN OFFICIALS IN BERLIN--Berlin, 5 Dec (TANJUG)--Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia Premier Dragoljub Stavrev and German Democratic Republic State Secretary and First Deputy Foreign Minister Herbert Krolikowski stressed today, Wednesday, in Berlin the need for further promoting fine and cordial political, economic and cultural relations between Yugoslavia and the GDR. Relations between the two countries were also assessed positively in a talk today between Stavrev and GDR Ministerial Council President Willi Stoph. The necessity of expanding the two countries' economic cooperation, particularly its higher forms, such as industrial co-production, specializations, joint ventures and appearances on third markets, was stressed in the talk Stavrev had with Ministerial Council Vice President and German Co-Chairman of the Yugoslav-GDR Committee for Economic Cooperation Wolfgang Raufus. The overall value of business agreements on cooperation between Macedonian economic organizations and GDR partners signed in the course of the Macedonian delegation three-day visit to Berlin exceeds one hundred million clearing dollars. The Macedonian delegation left today for Yugoslavia. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 1947 GMT 5 Dec 84 LD]

AMBASSADOR MEETS UGANDAN MINISTER--Kampala, 29 Nov (UNA)--Uganda's minister of agriculture and forestry, Mr Samuel Mugwisa, on Wednesday, in Kampala hailed the cordial relations existing between Uganda and Yugoslavia. Speaking in his office to the Yugoslav ambassador to Uganda, Mr. Slavko Aleksic, who had called on the minister, Mr. Mugwisa said the good relations existing between the two countries should be strengthened for the mutual benefit of the peoples of Uganda and Yugoslavia. The minister told the ambassador that since Uganda was importing substantial agricultural machinery and other inputs from Yugoslavia, it had become necessary for the manufacturers to appoint their agents in Uganda so as to promote trade between the two countries. Ambassador Aleksic informed the minister that Yugoslavia was a major producer of maize in Europe and as such could help Uganda in promoting food production especially maize which could be exported to Uganda's neighbours. He added that his country is interested in trading in such commodities as coffee, cotton and tea. [Text] ["Pool" item] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 1743 GMT 29 Nov 84 LD]

NAMIBIAN PEOPLE'S 'STRUGGLE' SUPPORTED--United Nations, 29 Nov (TANJUG)--The permanent Yugoslav Delegate to the United Nations, Ambassador Ignac Golob, stated today that Yugoslavia will continue to support the Namibian people's struggle under the leadership of SWAPO until the attainment of freedom and independence. Speaking in the UN General Assembly debate, Ambassador Golob said that it is high time for the world organization to undertake resolute actions and fulfill its direct obligations towards Namibia. As a member of the UN Council for Namibia, Yugoslavia will be extending full support to this important body of the United Nations, he said. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 2200 GMT 29 Nov 84 LD]

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